

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright, 1914 by the Proprietor.

October 21, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. 75. Humidity 82. 65

October 21, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 73. 2 p.m. 79. Humidity 73. 58

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.05

1914年九月初三

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914.

三拜禮 號十一月拾英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE OCCUPY GROUP OF PACIFIC ISLANDS.

GREECE RAPIDLY MOBILISING.

Desire to Join the Triple Entente.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Japan Occupies Pacific Islands.

Oct. 20, 4.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that it is officially announced that the Navy has occupied, for military purposes, the Marianne, Marshall, Marianne, Pellew and Solomon Islands are a number of small groups in the Pacific, north-east of Australia. Their total area is 5,100 square miles, and the population 122,000. The capitals are Konape and Yap.

The Caroline, Marshall, Marianne, Pellew and Solomon Islands are a number of small groups in the Pacific, north-east of Australia. Their total area is 5,100 square miles, and the population 122,000. The capitals are Konape and Yap.

Trafalgar Day.

Oct. 20, 3.15 p.m.

To-morrow's Nelson celebrations will be of unprecedented magnificence. The Dominion tokens are a notable feature.

The inscriptions on the plinth of the Nelson column, besides Nelson's immortal signal, are—

The King's words:—"We are fighting for a worthy purpose and will not lay down arms till that purpose is achieved. I rely with confidence on the united efforts of all my subjects;" and (on the fourth side) Mr. Asquith's words:—"No price is too high when honour and freedom are at stake."

To-day crowds have gathered in Trafalgar Square, school children saluting the flag.

Greece Mobilising.

Oct. 20, 12 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Naples states that passenger steamers from Greece announce that Greece has already mobilised 450,000 men, while another 200,000 will be ready to take the field in a fortnight.

The Greek Fleet, including the Idaho and Mississippi, is in a perfect state of efficiency. The whole of Greece wishes to join the Triple Entente.

The Idaho and the Mississippi are battleships bought some time ago from the United States. They have a displacement of 13,000 tons and their designed speed is 17 knots. Their armament consists of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch, twenty 3 inch and 30 smaller guns. They each have four submerged torpedo tubes.

Russian Temperance Petition.

Oct. 20, 12.55 p.m.

In view of the immense benefits derived from the stoppage of the sale of vodka since the outbreak of war, the Russian Temperance Society has petitioned the Czar to forbid for ever the sale of spirits in Russia.

The Czar has replied that he decided long ago to cease the Government sale of alcohol.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The Enemy's Crazy Rushing Game.

London, Oct. 20, 4.55 a.m.

The London Daily Mail publishes a report from France as follows:—

The enemy's crazy attempt to rush through to the Straits of Dover is rapidly approaching fruition, namely, ignominious failure. Beginning with the Battle of Lille a fortnight ago, a steady succession of defeats has broken the southern half of their line. The Germans have been reinforced to the last man, but must advance under the worst conditions, as the country, ordinarily easily defended, has now been converted into a quagmire by heavy rains.

The Trafalgar Celebration.

Oct. 20, 4.5 a.m.

The deep significance of this year's Trafalgar celebration is attested by the decorations on the Nelson Column, on which Nelson's death signal is displayed in giant lettering. At the base of the plinth, and near it, wreaths have been placed in memory of the lost cruisers.

RECENT FIGHTING.

The following is from Truth of September 2:—

The Press Bureau's bulletin issued last Sunday afternoon came just in time to restore confidence and remove the anxiety which had been caused by the publication earlier in the day of panic rumours from the front. In a crisis like the present the authorities can break silence the better for the moral of the nation. English people do not mind getting bad news. What they do not like, and cannot bear, is suspense, which always leads to the circulation of reports having no authority, except that which is derived from the imagination of people who must have news of some kind to live on, and who invent it when they cannot get it by other means.

Last week our army fought magnificently, and fought to good purpose. What General Leman and the Liege forts did for Europe in the early days of August Sir John French and the British Army have done in a different, but not less effective, way at the end of the month. They have gained time, and time is going to decide the fate of this campaign. At Mons and Cambrai the German advances received another check, not a decisive one, perhaps, for that cannot yet be expected, but a check which has still further disturbed the German time-table, which has decimated the cream of the Kaiser's troops, and thrown an enormous number of wounded men on the hands of the General Staff just at a time when they wanted all their efforts for the task which their master has so gratuitously set himself to accomplish, and which cannot be completed till his troops have occupied the French capital.

Our soldiers deserve the highest praise which it is possible to give them, for they fought last week against enormous odds, and without the support which Sir John French expected to get from his French ally. Standing alone at Mons on the extreme left of the line of battle extending for 250 miles along the French frontier, the British Army of probably not more than 80,000 fighting men kept guard for the French while they were attacking the enemy from the Sambre, safeguarding the left flank of the allied forces, and relieving General Joffre of all anxiety about his communications. Had our troops given way beneath the storm burst on them last Sunday week, and taken refuge inside the entrenched camp of Mauberge, the French commander could never have got his troops out of the corner in which he had chosen to place them without being attacked from behind by the right wing of the German Army, and thrown back on to the Sambre river. No one recognised this better than General Joffre when he thanked Sir John French for the services which the British Army had rendered to France when her fate was hanging in the balance.

Apart from the strategical value of the Mons battle, and this was very great, it had another value of not less importance in that it shattered the fighting prestige of the German Army. When a British General can successfully hold his ground against an overwhelming attack of picked troops at least three times as numerous as those under his command there must be something wrong either with German leadership or with the German soldier; and the soldier does not seem to be in fault, for he has on all occasions during the present war advanced to the attack with a courage which would be sublime if it were not so pathetic. The German soldier never thinks, never reasons, never flinches; he matches along with a mechanical indifference to his fate, going

just where he is ordered, and if he falls down dead or wounded, a thousands have already done during this campaign, his vacant place is immediately filled by some one behind him, while his own body, dead or alive, is just kicked callously on one side as being of no longer any account. The fault is not with the soldier, but with the officer, who has no ideas beyond the brick-wall tactics of 1870. These were wasteful enough of life even in those days, but they now mean wholesale slaughter for troops going into battle in the obsolete formations adopted by the German infantry. The German officer is as stupid a fellow as the German diplomatist; he lives in a fool's paradise, on the traditions of the past, and is too proud, obstinate, and conservative to adapt his methods to suit the altered conditions of modern battle tactics. The consequence has been the succession of awful holocausts of which we have read at Liege, Mons, Cambrai, and other places.

A month has passed since the Kaiser launched his hosts on their way to Paris, but nothing has so far happened to justify the confident hope of the German General Staff that they could crush the French on the West, and then do the same by the Russians on the East. Liege and Mons upset the Kaiser's apple-cart, and upset it so violently as to bring him, and the German nation along with him, within measurable distance of the ruin which must inevitably follow on the great gamble in which Germany is engaged. The position is this:—

After his rearward battle at Cambrai on the 23rd, Sir John French fell back unopposed behind the Somme to the line Amiens—St. Quentin. This move we know, not officially but from the reports of pressmen, who were at Amiens till the beginning of the week. The British Army is probably fighting somewhere on or behind this line at the present moment, for it appears to have been followed from Cambrai by General Kluck, who still has an eye on the French left, if only he can push the British Army aside and drive it into the entrenched camp at La Fere. For the past three days General Joffre has been fighting with the German Army which entered France last week through the Chimay trouee. He has had some successes, but the latest reports go to show that he has had to fall back before superior numbers, and that the Germans are close up to the Falaise de Champagne, in the La Fere district. As before the fighting at the beginning of last week, so now, the bulk of the German Army has been thrown against the Allies in this part of the theatre of war. Out-numbered as they undoubtedly are, the British and French forces may have to fall back behind the second line of the French defences (La Fere-Laon-Rheims), for if they hold on too long it would be at the risk of being outflanked on their right by fresh bodies of German troops reported to be moving into the valley of the Aisne via Roeroy and Bethel. Lower down the line the French seem to have been fairly successful in checking the advance of the Duke of Wurtemberg's Army across the Meuse near Metz, and that of the Crown Prince towards Dan; but if the French left has to retire behind La Fere, this means the retirement also of the French troops on the Meuse, or they will be isolated from the main French Army. As these words are being written, the result of the fighting now going on is still uncertain, and the whole situation correspondingly so; but what is not uncertain is that Sir John French and General Joffre will under no circumstances allow their armies to be shut up in Paris, but after standing, whenever they can, to hit the enemy as hard as possible, they will retire, if

A THREATENED ENGLAND.

Mr. G. R. Sims' Prayer.

Mr. G. R. Sims writes these moving lines in the *Referee* on the haunting theme of a threatened England:—

"Sometimes when the August days are fine and the fair country around me is basking in the sunshine, I lie on the grass and listen to the song of the birds and the hum of the insects, and I wonder if I am awake or dreaming."

"The England that I have spent my life in, this peaceful, green old England, cannot surely have become a threatened England. I look out upon the green glory of the smiling land, and I cannot persuade myself that, if aught should happen to our Fleet, the inviolate sea would be inviolate no more, that these smiling pastures would be trodden under the heels of a German horde, and these green glades would gladden the helmets of the Kaiser's guards, and a German army encamp in the shadow of the tree-crowned heights."

An Old Man's Prayer.

"God of my father, now the day draws near when I must leave the land

Wherein I trod life's pleasant way, And leave my dear ones in Thy hand. Grant that mine eyes so soon to close

May see, by Thy Almighty will, The land I love by England's foes Unquelled still.

"Soon must I pass to where my dead,

Born of the soil I proudly trod, Wait, where no tears of grief are shed;

To greet me round the throne of God.

Lord, let me pass behind the veil From that dear land they loved so well.

Unconquered still, and with no tale Of shame to tell.

"We are an island race, and reared in the sense of sea-girt security. I don't think we have even now quite realised the events through which we are passing. That the dream of our anxious foes should ever be realised seems to us unthinkable."

"It is a long time since the Norman Conquest. For nearly nine hundred years our shores have been unsullied by the conqueror's heel."

"The Armada was a threat that ended only in inglorious disaster to the galleons of Spain, and now—

No, because the lord of countless legions has lost his reason the foundations of the British Empire are not going to crumble in the dust before him."

necessary, behind the Seine and the Loire, ready to take the offensive when opportunity offers. There will be no Metz this time, no Gravelotte, and no Sedan."

In the East of Europe the Russians are moving with the ponderous weight of a mighty steam-roller, pushing away by sheer force of numbers everything in front of them and at their side. The Austrian invasion of Poland has been hopelessly snuffed out, and the whole Austrian Army has now seemingly been concentrated for the defence of Galicia, which has been invaded by at least ten Russian corps, with more to follow. We may safely prophesy the defeat of the Austrians in Galicia under conditions which will prove more disastrous to their arms than their recent defeat on the Drina River by the Serbians. On their right the Russians are masters of East Prussia, and their advanced guards are already on the Vistula. They have enough men to mask the fortresses of Thorn and Danzig, and then push on to the Oder. In a fortnight the Germans should be knocking at the gates of Berlin.

BRITISH TROOPS IN SHANTUNG.

From a N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

Peking, Oct. 6.

The Chinese Press to-day printed several telegrams received from the Chinese of Shantung, especially from Tsinan and Tseimo, loudly praising the good behaviour of the British troops from Tientsin under the command of Brig-General Burnardiston. The telegrams state that after the landing of the British troops at Laoshan Bay, they quietly passed through Tseimo city and encamped outside it without touching anything or molesting any Chinese.

Although there are about 61,000 British officers and soldiers, the people of Tseimo do not feel uneasy in any way because they do not wander in the streets at their own pleasure and whenever they buy anything full price is paid in hard cash or bank notes. The senders of the telegrams request the Press to publish them as testifying their appreciation of the British force.

Chinese public opinion is in favour of the participation of the British troops in the attack on Tientsin.

With regard to the occupation of the Kiauchau-Tsinan Railway by the Japanese troops, educated Chinese expressed the hope that through the mediation of the British Government, the prestige of President Yuan might be saved, because he has given a pledge to the Shantung people that the neutrality of China will be strictly enforced outside the prescribed war zone. Any loss of President Yuan's prestige at this critical moment may lead to serious consequences.

Dr. Yen, Chinese Minister to Germany, telegraphs to the Government to the effect that in reply to his official communication concerning the definition of the Lungkow-Laichow-Kiauchau circuit as a war zone, the Berlin Government refuses to consent on the sole ground that Germany can derive no benefit from the action of the Chinese Government which, they say, is against Chinese neutrality so that Germany will reserve her free action in future regarding damages etc.

There is much speculation among the Chinese Press regarding the United States, for the papers say that, in its reply to the Japanese Note respecting the declaration of war against Germany at Kiauchau, the Washington Government was reported to have called Japan's attention to the necessity of informing America of Japan's action outside the German leased territory. Another report says that the U. S. Government is displeased with the definition of the Lungkow-Laichow-Kiauchau circuit as a war zone as a consequence of the Japanese landing at Lungkow. It is said among certain Chinese officials that China ought never to have prescribed the so-called war zone as she has no military power to compel the combatants to observe it.

Thanks to the extra vigilance of the Metropolitan Police, over twenty rebel agents have been arrested by Government detectives during the last fortnight with bombs and other dangerous arms for creating anti-Government disturbances in the Metropolis.

The majority of the rebels have been executed, after trial by the Martial Court for sedition and a few others were sentenced to penal servitude. All the secret quarters of the rebels have been raided by the Police, and bombs seized in large quantities. The police and detective departments are more vigilant now in the search for rebels and their agents than previously. The authorities are quite confident that they can maintain order in the capital and the provinces without foreign interference.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is stated that the whole of Greece wishes to join the Triple Entente.

Besides the usual decorations on the Nelson column for Trafalgar Day, wreaths are placed in memory of the lost cruisers.

The *Daily Mail* says Germany's crazy attempt to rush to the Straits of Dover is rapidly approaching ignominious failure.

The Czar, replying to a petition by the Russian Temperance Society, says he decided long ago to cease the Government sale of alcohol.

According to the *Daily Mail*, beginning with the battle of Lille, a steady succession of defeats has broken the southern half of the German line.

It is announced that Greece has already mobilised 450,000 men, while another 200,000 will be ready to take the field in a fortnight.

The Japanese Navy has occupied, for military purposes, the Marianne, Marshall and Caroline Archipelagos.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given in this issue.

General news and an article on "The Enemy's Supplies" appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

Some particulars of the new N.Y.K. steamer *Sawa Maru* are given to-day.

The agenda for to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council is given to-day.

The question of a water drainage system was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board.

An account of how the 2nd Batt. R.O.Y.L.I. distinguished themselves in recent fighting is given to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30 p.m.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, October 24.

Italian Convent Bazaar.

Thursday, October 29.

Sale of Leasehold Property—

G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—

3 p.m.

Friday, October 30.

Ordnance Recital, St. John's

Cathedral, in aid of the Prince of

Wales' Fund—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, October 31.

Ministering Children's League

bazaar—Government House

Grounds.

H.K. Jockey Club meeting—

noon.

Wednesday, November 4.

Licensing Sessions.

Saturday, November 7.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird"

Gala night at Theatre Royal—

9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 10.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird"

Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The Machine you will eventually buy."

HORNSBY-STOCKPORT
GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.
HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.

AGENTS FOR:

THE EXPANDED METAL CO., LTD.

EXPANDED METAL FOR RE-INFORCED CONCRETE.

TAYLOR'S MACHINE TOOLS.

FRANCIS WEBSTER AND SONS

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

All Kinds of Machinery and
Engineering Supplies.

DOUGLAS AND GRANT

Rice Mills and Steam Engines.

LIDGERWOOD, MANF. CO.

Hoisting Engines, Pile Drivers, &c.

Wm. BRIGGS & SONS, LTD.

Dundee.

Bituminous Enamels and Solutions

and Marine Glue.

and

VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Machinery Dept.

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 41.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender
Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.



ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be halt suffocated,
and sit up all night cough-
ing and gasping for breath when
a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt
relief and ensure a good night's
rest? This, the only genuine cure
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile in-
curable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S.
WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all
Chemists and Patent Medicine
Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN-ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to 39
Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE AND

FOR SALE.

Tel. 482

PROMPT SERVICE.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD.

Tel. No. 228.

FOR CHRISTMAS!!

WHY NOT SEND HOME SOME OF THE FOLLOWING GOOD THINGS FROM HERE?

Finest Quality

PRESERVED GINGER

(None Better)

6-5 lb. jars \$15.50

12-2 1/2 lb. jars \$17.00

CHOW-CHOW

(A. I. Quality)

6-5 lb. jars \$15.50

12-2 1/2 lb. jars \$17.00

The above quotations include all Custom duties and charges. We guarantee free delivery to any

Special Rates will be quoted on application for other parts of the world.

THE HONGKONG PARCEL, EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.,

Telephone 1208.

HONGKONG.

3, Duddell Street.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.
REAL COLD ICED DRINKS.

THE GRAND HOTEL ORCHESTRA WILL PLAY SELECTIONS
DURING Tiffin and Dinner and at Intervals during
the Day.

SPECIAL MONTHLY TERMS TO RESIDENTS.

Phone No. 197.

Tel. Address "COMFORT."

F. REICHMANN,
PROPRIETOR.

62

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
One Minute's Walk from Ferry. Telephones on All Floors.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System Throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Hotel Launch meets all Steamers.

Telephone Address: "VICTORIA" R. H. NORTH, Manager
Tel. 373

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices;
Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect
these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing

Rooms.

Under Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Try Our 1st Grade Guaranteed Australian Butter. Absolutely the
Best Imported—75 cts. per lb. Coffee 70 cts. per lb.
For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Coffee, Meals a la Carte
and Table d'Hote, Afternoon Teas, Ices, Milk, and Cold
Minerals. Only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM

ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under the New Management of

F. P. BAUR, late SAVOY HOTEL,
LONDON.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel will be opened on August 1st, 1914, under new
proprietorship and European Management. The Hotel now offers
for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
baths and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix" O. C. MOOSO.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS
Factory at Yumai

OFFICE: No. 35, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

We are the leading Manufacturers in

this class of Goods. Our Fruit &

Gingers are all fresh and of the best

quality of Sugar. We give our special

attention to our business and sanitary

arrangements.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

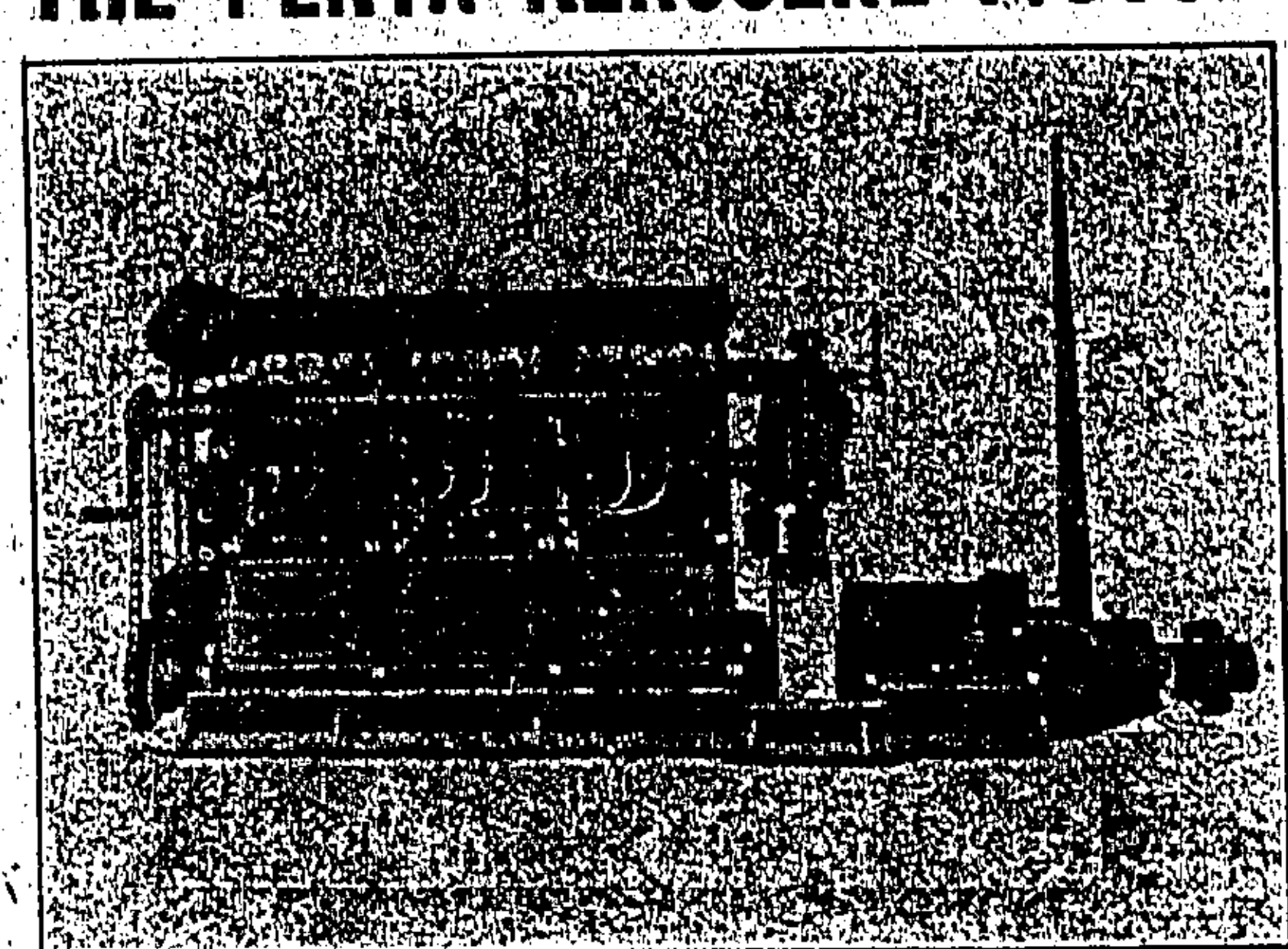
TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

THE PENTA KEROSENE MOTOR.



36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR

MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR
STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE
PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.
DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA LTD.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Submarine.

Largest of all however, accord-
ing to reports which have been
published on the continent and
which again show how the enemy
is ahead with the news, will be
the British vessels said to be
building, of 1500 tons. If this
figure proves correct a great
advance in under-water naviga-
tion will have been made and the
day of the submarine cruiser can
be said to have arrived. From
being a vessel limited to use in
limited waters the submarine
will then have become available
for ocean-going work and the
costly dreadnought and the
equally costly armoured cruiser
may well be laid on the scrap
heap for all the further use they
will be.

Daily Press.

A Serious Business.

The seriousness of the encounter
upon which we are now so re-
lentlessly engaged has brought us
face to face with the fact that
nations can still be jealous to the
point of hatred, a hatred so for-
midable that it explodes into an
international war, and a lesson
has been taught to these who
laughed at the efforts of such in-
stitutions as the National Service
League, for instance. It was the
volatile individual who saw no
apprehension of danger even
when such men as Earl Roberts
urged a diminution of the menace
contained in the growing regard
for frivolity. The shock of reality
has resulted in the freezing out
of this irresponsible frivolity, and
the lesson has been taught that
war is a tremendously serious
business. This volatile man, who
previously expended his energies
upon a lot of sham and artificial
excitements, has now realised that
England must put away all this
and settle down to the mood of a
determined people, prepared to
suffer all things rather than betray
obligations to their successors,
but all the while strengthening
her determination to emerge from
the conflict of arms triumphant
over the common foe of Europe.

China Mail.

Canada's Loyal Response to the

Motherland.

The splendid reception given
to the Canadian Contingent on
its arrival at Plymouth the other
day shows how deeply grateful
Britain is to her sons over-seas
for the loyal help they have offered
spontaneously and whole-heartedly.
No Briton ever doubted
Canada's loyalty to the British
Empire, of which she forms so
important a part, but the manner
in which the Canadians of all
classes have rushed to the aid of
the Motherland has eclipsed even
what was expected and added not
a little to the chagrin of those
who prophesied that in the event
of Great Britain being involved
in an European war the British
Empire would fall to pieces—
Canada forming a Republic of
her own, India and South Africa
"freeing themselves from the
yoke of the Motherland," and
other such statements which
clearly indicated that the wish
was father to the thought. In
the "Literary Digest" to hand
we have abundant proof (as
reflected in the Canadian Press)
if proof is at all necessary, of
the splendid spirit prevailing
throughout the length and breadth
of Canada.

German Cruiser Under False

Colours.

Ottawa, September 9.

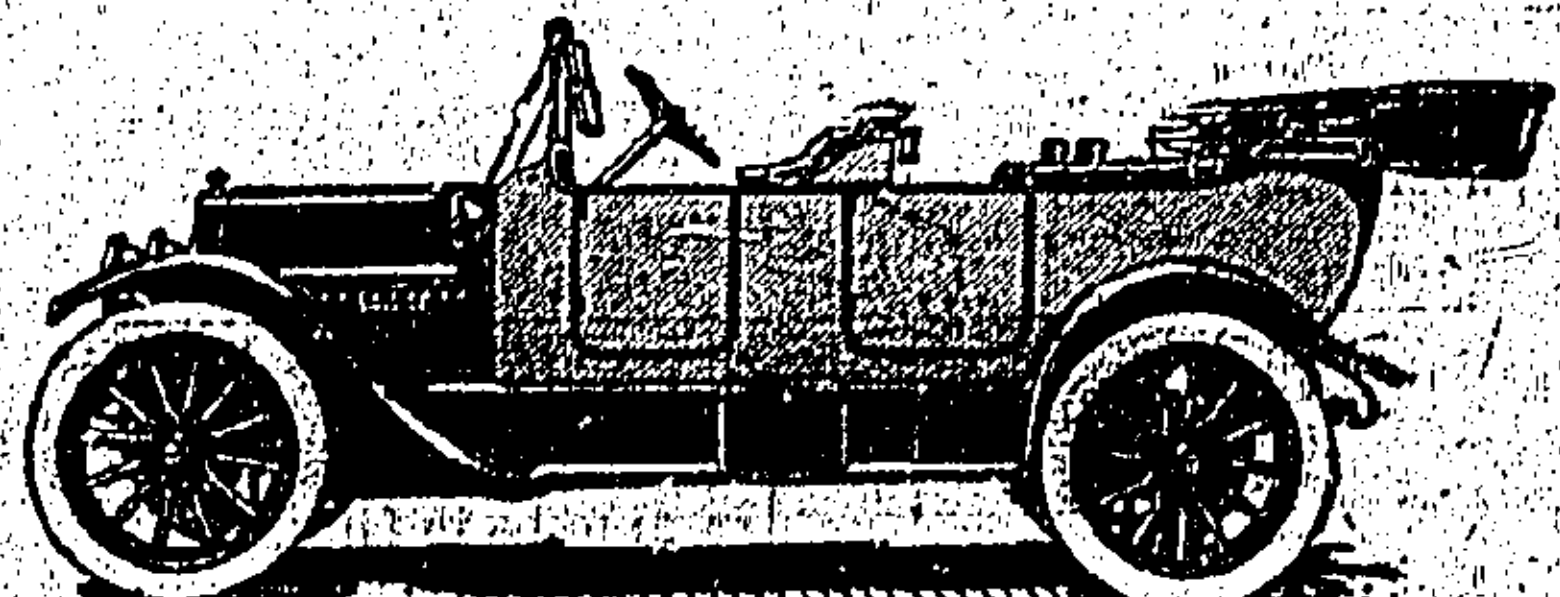
Telegrams received by the Go-
vernment from Fanning Island
state that the German cruiser
Narburg approached that station
flying the French flag, and was
thus able to land a force un-
opposed and cut the cable—
Reuter.

For a good solid meal a la

Carte or Table d'Hote with

Wines & Liquors of the Best

—ALEXANDRA CAFE



LAW & Studebaker No. 3 Duddell St.
SONS Sole Agent

GENERAL NEWS.

The War and Astronomy.
The war has interfered with an important matter in astronomical research. To eight observatories around the globe have been assigned the task of measuring the minute changes of latitude which result from a small movement of the earth's axis, and the figures thus obtained were to be collated and examined by the staff of Potsdam Observatory. Professor Helmer, of Potsdam, was recently honoured by the Order of the Rising Sun by the Mikado of Japan (which country is concerned in this research) as a recognition of the important work of which he has charge, and Professor Helmer has just returned his Order to the Mikado on account of Japan's declaration of war against Germany.—*London and China Express.*

Mr. Bryan's Narrow Escape.
Washington, Sept. 12.—Secretary Bryan had a narrow escape from serious injury to day when one of the horses attached to his carriage slipped on a wet pavement. The carriage careened and for a moment threatened to upset. The coachman, however, managed to gain control of the other horse and prevented a general wreck.

Smith on McKenna.
This has been, responsible for some remarkable transformations, but for none more striking than that which associates Mr. E. E. Smith and Mr. Harold Smith with Mr. McKenna in the work of the Press Bureau. For the brothers Smith have always been among the most unflinching critics of the present Home Secretary, and it was only in the early part of the present Session that Mr. Harold Smith summed up his opinion of Mr. McKenna in a phrase which is still remembered. Concluding an attack on his administration, the hon. member invited the Home Secretary to "take his rare talent for failure elsewhere."—*Globe.*

Another Bribery Charge.
General Li Shun, the Chinese Governor of Kiangsi, has reported to the Government the acceptance of bribery by Wang Shun, the Financial Director of the province. The Chinese Ministry of Finance has appointed two deputies to investigate into the matter.

The "N.G.M." League.
Despite the utmost endeavours on the part of the general public to discriminate between English and German goods, it is possible that many people may still unwittingly be buying articles made in Germany, as it is not always possible to distinguish them. We welcome the formation of the "N.G.M." (Not German Made) League. This is being formed in the interests of British manufacturers and those of our Allies, and to discourage and absolutely prevent the sale of German-made goods. Manufacturers and distributors all over the Kingdom will be asked to guarantee their products as being in every way not of German make, and it is hoped that the public will only patronise firms guaranteeing to stock such merchandise.—*Globe.*

Chinese Government Finance.
Owing to its inability to secure foreign loans since the outbreak of the European war, the Government some time ago wired to the provinces, asking them to aid it with money. Already several provinces have complied with the request. The Governor of Kwangtung has wired to Peking, saying that between the months of October and June next year, he will send \$3,150,000 to the Government.—*Peking Daily News.*

Saved from the Wreck.
The special officer of the Salvage Association at Quebec states that so far 226 bars of silver, value about \$7,000, have been saved from the sunken Empress of Ireland. Weather permitting, the remainder will be recoverable.

Gold Mine Discovered.
It is reported that a gold mine with a number of rich veins has been discovered by Mr. Suzuki Kunitoshi, of Hakodate in the basin of a little tributary of the river Nishikawa in Ithuri province. The deposits are said to be worth more than ¥150,000,000, the ore found containing gold at the rate of 5/100,000.

NOTICE

MOUTRIE'S PIANOS

are BACKED by

GUARANTEE for
FIVE YEARS.

PRICE from \$425.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT GIVEN FOR CASH.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

THE ENEMY'S SUPPLIES.

Attempts to Evade Dutch Neutrality.

We (the *Times*) have received from two well-known London firms information which more than suggests that supplies for Germany are filtering through via Holland. The circumstances of one of the cases are as follows:—

A firm which manufactures a useful food product received an order for some goods on July 29. The goods were packed, but, in view of the critical state of affairs, they were held back, the firm being, as they state, unwilling to supply an ounce of their products to the enemy. The next day was heard of the matter was the receipt by them of the following letter from a firm of shipping agents at Rotterdam:—

"Dear Sirs,—We are informed by Frankfort-on-the-Main, that before the outbreak of the war they have ordered from you through Mr. [Name] the description and quantity of goods were given, but they have not heard from you. They are now inquiring whether you have received this order, and what is the reason why they have not yet received the goods. We understand that under the present circumstances you cannot give credit to customers on the Continent, and therefore beg to ask whether you would be prepared to supply the above goods to us, cash against documents. If so, please send us a pro-forma invoice for the order. Are your goods under the Prohibition Act?"

The London firm observes:—"There is no doubt but that there are hundreds of tons of valuable products being supplied to Germany through Rotterdam by Germans in London and German connections in London, if it were only known, and there ought to be some way of stopping it. If an appeal was made to all British manufacturers to do so and a more aggressive campaign was inaugurated against German firms or English firms with German connections it would be an eminent advantage to the Allies."

The other case concerns cutlery. Messrs Lewis and Burrows (Limited), of 1-6, Holborn Bars, send us the following letter from the German firm of Boentgen and Sabini, of Solingen, with whom, up to the time of the war, they had trade relations:—

"August 22, 1914.
"Dear Sirs!—If also war deplorably separates for a time our countries, we venture to express our assurance, that our personal feelings will not suffer, but remain the same as hitherto!"

"As the direct postal connection is suspended during the war time, we beg to hand you our statement by means of undermentioned address and request you to favour us with your cheque, payable to some address, which will be recognized as for our account."

Thanking in advance for kind assistance we remain, dear Sirs, with kind regards."

At the foot of the letter is the following:—"Address: Jan Blijdestein and Zoon, Utrecht."

Allen Firms in England.
Mr. J. M. Henderson, M.P., writes:—

FOR THE LADIES.

Madame CASULLI, the well-known Parisian dressmaker, is on her way back to Hongkong, after having made purchases for the winter season.

Owing to the detention of the "Miyazaki Maru" at Aden, she will arrive here on the 26th inst., with a lot of walking and evening dresses, trimming, novelty clothes, hats, etc., etc.

All these novelties, which represent the latest creations of the leading firms of Paris, will be exhibited at the PEAK HOTEL, on and after the 29th instant, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.

There are a great many German firms and companies conducting business in this country and making profits out of the British people which in my view ought to be stopped during the war.

Let me give a few instances:—The firm of Voight and Haefner (England) (Limited) Title changed on August 1, 1914, to the Switchgear Construction Company (Limited) (private limited company), carrying on business in Birmingham. Capital, issued 500 shares of £5 each. Shareholders:—A. Haefner, Frankfurt, Max Mueller, Frankfurt, Max Vogelgesang, Frankfurt, G. Cooper, Hampton in Arden, 10 shares each; and Voight and Haefner, 400 shares.

That is to say, 400 shares out of 500 are held in Germany, and I am informed that Mr. Haefner is a member of the German Government.

Union Electric Company (Limited) (private limited company) London. Directors, Max Koerting, Leipzig, Germany, and Heinrich Garbe, Aachen, Prussia. Out of \$24,250 shares issued 23,450 are held in Germany.

A. E. G. Electric Company (Limited).—This is the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft of Berlin. Capital, £150,000; 20,000 shares of £5 each. The directors are all German, four in Berlin and two in London. There are seven shareholders of one share each, the balance, 20,991 shares, representing £149,955, are held by the Allgemeine Company in Berlin.

Bosch Magneto Company (Limited). Capital, £50,000, of which £49,030 is held by Mr. Bosch, of Stuttgart.

The British Mannesmann Tube Company (Limited), formerly the British Weldless Tube Company. Preference shares issued 18,999 £10 each, representing £189,990, of which the Mannesmann Werker, of Düsseldorf, hold 18,000, representing £180,000. This company, I am informed, does a considerable business in boiler tubes with the British Admiralty.

These are only a few of a large number. If we are to carry on war against an alien enemy's trade it surely is the first step to stop an alien enemy trading and making profit in this country.

It is said that, being an English registered company, it ceases to be an alien company, but if the whole of the shares (i.e., the property of the company) is held by alien enemies the company is their property, and the point is merely special pleading.

It is also said that to put a stop to their trading would cause unemployment in this country. That, however, is not so. The goods they make can be and are made by other firms, and the workmen would merely shift to those who got the orders for the goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation, if desired. Four rooms at Kowloon, cheap rentals. Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building of the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road. Godown 98 Wanchai Road. Godown No. 4 New Praya, Kennedy Town.
"Hatherleigh 11a Conduit Rd. Godown No. 5 New Praya, Kennedy Town.—Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings.—Moderate rent. Apply to "S" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.—2 roomed Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—2 Canton Villas, Kowloon. Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 3 "Ormsby Villas" Kowloon. Buildings at the rear of Lyceum Villas. Can be used for Stables or Motor Garage.—Apply to:—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PRO-CURATION.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shameen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. The premises on Shameen Lot No. 36, now in the occupation of Messrs Funnell and Paget. Apply to DAVID SABSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—168, The Peak. The Keonels. 1 Hillside, 110 The Peak. Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colour washed. No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas). BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path. No. 19 Belilios Terrace. Apply to:—
Linstead & Davis.

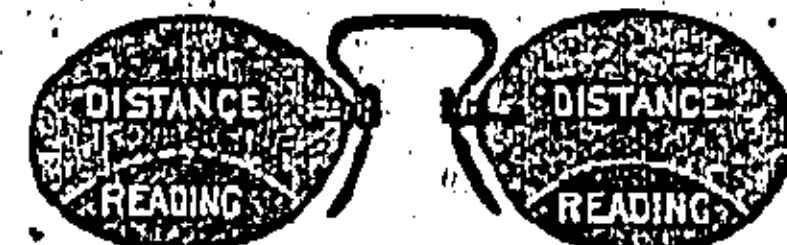
LOST.

LOST on the 18th inst. between No. 2 Caine Road and R. C. Cathedral one lady's Gold Bead Necklace. Finder returning same to the following address will be suitably rewarded:—"A. C. BOTELHO" c/o The Fumigating and Disinfecting Bureau, Limited, 2, Pedder Street.

N. LAZARUS



The Oldest Established Opticians in the Far East, with the most up-to-date Apparatus.



MANAGING PROPRIETOR

H. TOBIAS, F.I.O., F.S.M.C. (LOND.)
THE ONLY BRITISH QUALIFIED OPTICIAN
IN HONGKONG.

TEL. 1292

1a D'AGUILAR STREET.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LTD.
HOT, COLD, MEDICATED, TURKISH
AND
ELECTRIC BATHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

**EXPERT MASSEURS,
EXPERIENCED HAIRDRESSERS.**

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
TWO SPECIAL DAYS
have been arranged for Ladies:
TUESDAYS & FRIDAYS.

The Baths are open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

employment in this country. That, however, is not so. The goods they make can be and are made by other firms, and the workmen would merely shift to those who got the orders for the goods.

**THE BLUEBIRD
IS COMING.**

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BRITISH MADE

SOCKS

FOR
HARD WEAR.

MEN'S SIZES

10" 10½" 11" 11½"

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THIN
LISLE THREAD 75 cts.
All Colours per pair.

MEDIUM
CASHMERE 75 cts.
All Colours per pair.

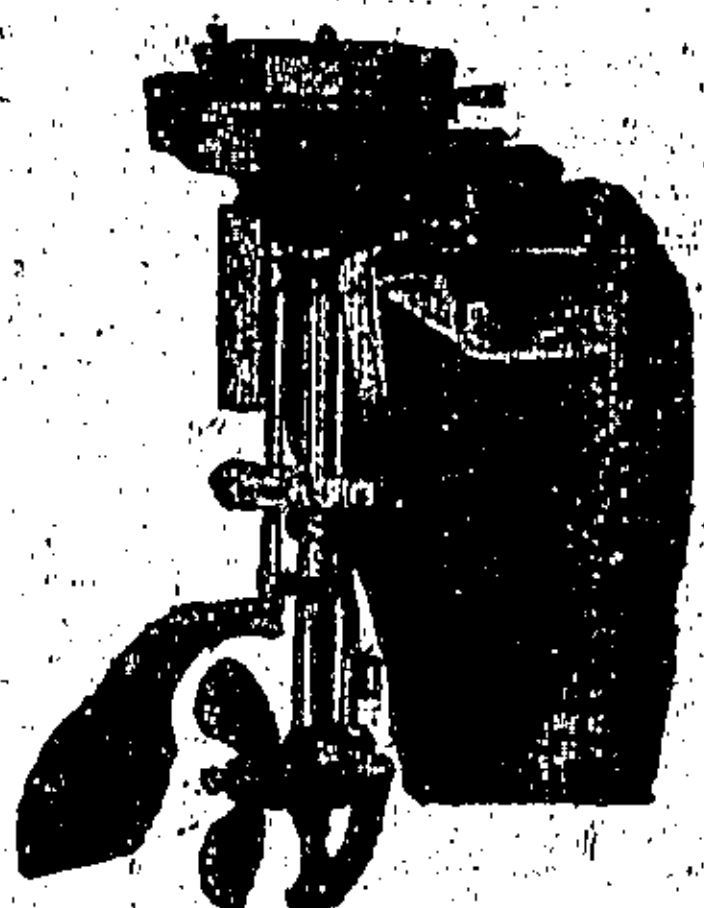
HEAVY
CASHMERE \$1.25
Heather Mixture per pair.

HEAVY
KNITTED WOOL \$1.25-
Seal less per pair.

"GAILL"
PORTABLE MOTORS.
Shipments just to hand with the latest improvements. Many exclusive features not to be found in other portable motors. Let us give you a demonstration.
Two Sizes:—2 3/4 h.p. & 3 1/2-5 h.p.

Batteries or Magnets.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone 27.



CANTON AGENTS,
LONG YUEN CO.,
34, SAP PAT PO.

NESTLE'S NUT MILK CHOCOLATE.

A TASTY SWEETMEAT OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
PURE, WHOLESOME & NOURISHING.



YOU CANNOT MISTAKE ITS DAINTY PACKING
OF RED & GOLD.
ON SALE AT ALL CONFECTIONERY STORES.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1890.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements in Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central
(Corner of Flower Street).
Telephone 62.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY
IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS
AT YOUR SERVICE.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

CALLICURA

THE NEW AND CERTAIN
CURE FOR CORNS.

This preparation differs from, and entirely supersedes all the advertised plasters and solvents. It gives immediate relief and effects a speedy cure. It is not a caustic, but a solvent of the decayed cuticle; and will effect a cure where all other applications have failed.

PRICE 60 CENTS PER BOTTLE

ROBT. PORTER & CO'S

CELEBRATED

BULL DOG
BRAND
LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing. Brewed
from the finest ENGLISH malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which
requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will
be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions
for any period less than one month will be charged as for a
full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to
messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at
their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by
post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00
per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for
cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve
the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

價無并確真書事閱要訪探大正宣官宗本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

THE Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914.

A NEW CHINESE MOVEMENT.

The other day we commented on the encouragement which
the Government of Japan gives to industrial and especially agricultural
development, and remarked that in this respect China has much to
learn from her near neighbour. Of course, it is not to be assumed
that all Chinese industrial methods are primitive and rude, for in
the simpler arts the people of China have shown a remarkable
ingenuity. In handicraft the Chinese have no superiors, while in
agriculture their methods, if a trifle crude, are certainly most
ingenious. Where the need for improvement is most evident is in
regard to those industries the products of which come into competi-
tion with the products of European skilled hands. The people
themselves, as a whole, have not the initiative to seek out and follow
the lessons of the West; hence the necessity becomes greater for the
Government to take up the task of encouraging well-ordered
progress.

Before the desired end can be attained, the public has to be
educated, and we notice from the *National Review*, which is in close
touch with official Chinese life, that the Minister of Agriculture and
Commerce, who himself is a practical cotton grower and spinner,
has presented a memorial to the Government in which he advocates
the provision of funds for experimental work in connection with the
development of agriculture, the culture and treatment of cotton and
of sugar cane, as well as for the introduction of forestry centres and
for the encouragement of scientific breeding of cattle. The proposer
of these schemes realises that to set up the many experimental
stations required an expenditure would be involved which the
present state of the national finances would not permit, and he
suggests, therefore, that at the moment attention be devoted to the
more important claims—those of cotton, sugar-cane, forestry and
cattle raising. He goes into the proposals on these matters in some
detail, and suggests that to begin with a sum of \$300,000 should
be allotted for the purposes proposed. His idea is that for cotton
there should be three experimental stations at an initial cost of
\$120,000, including purchase of land. As to how the funds should
be secured, the Minister advises the imposition of a small tax
on cotton at one of the stages in its manufacture. This tax, he
believes, would suffice to meet the initial expenses in connection with
the cotton experiments. The other proposals are along similar lines,
except that the initial outlay is to fall on the Government.

Much good would undoubtedly result to the country if schemes
such as those outlined above were properly organised and put into ef-
fect. But it is to be questioned whether the people will stand for further
taxation in order that such proposals may be put to the test. Already
they are bearing big burdens of taxation, and they might very well
kick against the weight being increased, especially since they must
regard experiments of this kind, at first, with a measure of suspicion.
If the ordinary revenue of the country were properly accounted for,
it would doubtless be found that there would be a balance sufficient-
ly large to cover undertakings of this kind. As we say, the idea of
taking some serious steps to revolutionise agricultural and in-
dustrial methods is a most excellent one, but if it is to be based upon
the people must not be expected to foot the whole of the bill, and
what is more, there should be some guarantee that the scheme is
worked by fully qualified and trustworthy men.

The Drainage Question.

Newcomers to Hongkong, as
well as visitors passing through,
invariably have one complaint to
make against the Colony—namely
the lack of a proper system of
water-flushing as applied to
drains. It is an old question this,
but it is being made abundantly
clearer day by day that the mat-
ter is one which will soon have to
be taken in hand and dealt with
on comprehensive lines. There
are some members of the Sanitary
Board who realise that point, as the
discussion at yesterday's meeting
showed. Chief of these is Dr.
Fitzwilliams, a man to whose
opinion due weight should be
given. In his view, Hongkong is
not an up-to-date sanitary city—
it is one which is labouring under
an antiquated system which has
many deficiencies. That submis-
sion is one which will, we are
sure, be endorsed by nine-
tenths of the inhabitants of the
Colony, who have suffered too
long the inconveniences of exist-
ing methods for the disposal of
sewage.

Objections Answered.

The main objections which
have been levelled against the
adoption of the water-drainage
system in Hongkong are that the
place is not easy to drain, and
that sea-water of which we surely
have an abundance is not suit-
able for flushing purposes. But
Dr. Fitzwilliams disposed of these
contentions very quickly. He
showed how in a flat place like
Cairo, which has none of the
advantages of Hongkong so far
as drainage is concerned, such a
system operates with excellent
results, and he might have come
nearer home and pointed also to
the case of Shanghai. Then he
cited Gibraltar, which has much
the same physical formation as
Hongkong, and indicated how
well the system worked there.
Far from being a difficult place
to drain, Hongkong is an extreme-
ly easy one. Then, too, the doctor
pointed out that sea-water is
utilised for flushing in many
places with excellent results.
The fact is, of course, that it is
all a question of money, but that
should not stand in the way of a
solution of the problem. The
Colony's health should be the first
consideration of the Government,
whatever the cost.

Trafalgar Day.

Though all that could be said
about Trafalgar was said before
any of us of this generation were
born, it seems hardly "the thing"
to let the anniversary of it pass
without at least some mention of
him who gave his life for England
a hundred and nine years ago.
Assuredly Nelson was one of
those "who being dead, yet
speaketh," and the officers and
men to-day who are keeping
England's end up at sea are not
likely to forget the spirit of the
Trafalgar hero's last signal.
To-day will be a busy time
round about Trafalgar Square.
Those of our readers who
have lived in London will re-
member that, even at the most
peaceful times, when warfare by
sea seemed farthest away from us,
the celebrated column was never
allowed to go without its offerings
of wreaths and its hundreds or
thousands of visitors. This year
the monument has a significance
such as it has never had before.
Ships and methods have changed
since 1805, but the men remain
the same, and what Britain has
done before she can do again.

Advertising and the War.

Not only do the Home papers
contain no news but war news,
but nowadays the very advertise-
ment columns breathe of very
little else but matters more or
less closely connected with
the war. We are writing
with the front page of a recent
Times under our eyes. The
Marriage notices include two in-
stances of "very quietly," owing
to the war (and both bride-
grooms army officers); under
Deaths are seven announcements
sub-headed "Killed in Action";
two whole columns are headed
"Prize Courts," and there is the
usual number of appeals from
charitable bodies that have
sprung into existence since fight-
ing broke out. Furthermore,
Madame Tussaud advertises "life-
like portrait models of the defend-
ers" etc., and about five-sixths
of the *Agony Column* consists of
matter that would never have
appeared but for the war.

DAY BY DAY.

BROAD BASED UPON HER PEOPLE'S
WILL
AND COMPASSED BY THE INVIO-
LATE SEA—Tennyson.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 76;
fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 68;
fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mails—Due to arrive
to-day.
Mail from Europe—Expected to-
day.

American Mail—Due to arrive to-
morrow.
Siberian Mail—Closes to-morrow
at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* pub-
lished 37 columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 35 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on
demand to-day is 1s. 8.13-10d.

A Manila Visitor.

By the s.s. China, there arrived
in Hongkong, on a brief visit,
Mr. P.G.M. McDonnell, editor and
general manager of the *Cable-
news American* (Manila). Mr.
McDonnell is leaving again on
Friday.

Organ Recital.

On Friday, October 30, Mr.
J.W. White, acting-organist of
St. John's Cathedral, will give
a recital, at 8.15 p.m., in aid of
the Price of Wales' Fund.
Among other items will be:—
"Prelude and Fugue in G
Minor," Bach; "Land of Hope
and Glory," Elgar; "Sound an
Alarm," Handel; and variations
on the National Anthem.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Prince of Wales' Fund Vote;
the Colony's Budget.

A meeting of the Legislative
Council is to be held to-morrow,
when a vote to the Prince of
Wales' Fund will be moved and
when the Budget Bill will come
on for first reading.

His Excellency the Governor
will move the following resolu-
tion:—

"That a contribution of
\$100,000 be made from the
funds of the Colony to the
National Fund instituted by
His Royal Highness the
Prince of Wales for the relief
of persons in the British Isles
who are dependents of men
serving with His Majesty's
Forces and of those who
suffer from unemployment
caused by interruption and
dislocation of trade and in-
dustry or otherwise are
plunged into poverty and
distress in consequence of
war."

The orders of the day are:—
First reading of a Bill entitled
An Ordinance to apply a sum not
exceeding Nine million five
hundred and fifteen thousand six
hundred and ninety-two Dollars
to the Public Service of the year
1915.

Second reading of the Bill
entitled An Ordinance to amend
the Jury Ordinance, 1887.

Second reading of the Bill
entitled An Ordinance to provide
for the formation of a Special
Police Reserve.

BASEBALL IN THE
STATES.

The World's Series of 1914.

Telegrams to the *Cable news
American* give the results of the
world series of baseball matches
played at Boston, and which
ended in the Boston men beating
Philadelphia by four straight
matches. The scores were:—
1st game: Boston 7, Phil. 1.
2nd " Boston 1, Phil. 0.
3rd " Boston 5, Phil. 4.
4th " Boston 3, Phil. 1.
The third game was played
before a crowd of 69,000 fans.
This is the largest baseball crowd
in history. The attendance at
the first game was only 20,000.
The largest attendance in 1912
was 36,502; this game was the
fourth and was played at New
York. In 1913 the largest attend-
ance was 36,682 at New York
in the fifth and last game.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE RE-TAKING OF OSTEND.

Keeping an Eye on Willy Turkey.

The telegrams of the past
twenty-four hours have brought
us a variety of war news dealing
with the situation both on land and
on sea at practically all points of
contact. To us one of the most
interesting and important of the
messages is that from the London
Morning Post's correspondent
telling of the re-capture of
Ostend by the Allies. In point
of fact we have had no direct
official announcement of the
fall of the famous watering-place
as yet, though, following a report
from Amsterdam to that effect, it
was notified from Paris on Sunday
that "the German troops in
western Belgium have not passed
the line Ostend-Thourout-Roulers-
Menin," which, of course, was in
itself a sufficient indication that
the Germans were in occupation
of the place. Up to the time of
writing there is no confirmation
of the *Morning Post's* story of the
recapture of the city, but it is
worth noting that the information
has been secured "on excellent
authority." And a point not to
be lost sight of here is the fact
that the journal named is not in the
habit of giving out news without
first satisfying itself that the in-
formation comes from a trust-
worthy source. The *Post* was, in fact,
the first to make the announce-
ment of the fall of Antwerp—a
day before the official intima-
tion—and the Press Bureau permitted
the circulation of the statement,
though itself it had had no con-
firmation thereof. So we may
take it that the present announce-
ment has some basis in actual
fact, especially since it follows the
marked progress the Allies have
made in this locality of late.

Fine Endurance.

Touching the advance of the
Allied forces in Belgian territory,
the fact deserves some prominence
that the Belgian Army has again
been showing up extremely well.
The enemy has made a series of
fresh attacks to drive back the
oncoming troops, and it is placed
on record from French head-
quarters that in the successful
repelling of these onslaughts the
Belgians have played a notable
part. This is most refreshing
news, especially so seeing that it
may be taken as a certainty that
the Germans thought they had
broken the spirit of Belgium's
Army once and for all. It has
long since been made evident
that Germany has the cream of
her Army on her Right Wing,
but this avails her nothing, for it
is here that she has been most
consistently driven back. The
endurance of the Allies in this
zone—and particularly that of the
French troops in the vicinity of
Arras, where fierce fighting has
been going on for ten days with-
out a halt—promises much for the
future. Soldiers who can fight
like this will be deterred by
nothing from a steady pursuit of
their task. In the long run they
are bound to win through.

Turkey and the Cruisers.

We said the other day that Tur-
key was asking for trouble over
her attitude concerning the
cruisers Goeben and Breslau, and
yesterday's telegram giving the
latest developments of this in-
cident confirms that opinion.
But in, we are told, has made
representations on the subject to
the Porte, which has finally de-
clined to discharge the German
cruisers from these warships. We
shall be surprised if the matter is
allowed to rest here. Either the
cruisers are Turkish boats or
German. If they are the former,
what are the German crews doing
on board? If the latter, they
should be dismantled and inter-
nally in accordance with international
usage. We have, of course, a pretty
shrewd idea of the game Turkey
is playing—namely, the giving of
facilities to Germany to operate
against Russia in the Black Sea.
But that sort of thing cannot be
tolerated for a moment. And we
imagine it will not be long ere
Turkey is made thoroughly con-
scious of that fact.

Closed Down.

The German firms of Carlowitz
& Co., and Arnold, Karberg &
Co., have closed their branches in
Macao, says the *Peking Daily
News*.

TWO DIAMOND RINGS.

Question of Ownership Before
the Court.

An interesting case, involving
the ownership of two large
diamond rings, was commenced
this morning, in Original
Jurisdiction, before the Chief
Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz.
In connection with the owner-
ship of the rings, Tong Yiu, a
partner in the firm of Tsung
Hang Co., Macao, brought an
action against the Captain
Superintendent of the Police of
Hongkong, claiming that he
detained, and was detaining, two
diamond rings, and asking for
the return of them or their value,
\$4,500.
Arising out of that claim, an
order was made by Mr. Justice
Gompertz that the rings should
remain in the custody of the
Captain Superintendent of Police
and that the costs incurred by
him in the matter should be a
first charge upon the jewellery.
Li Yau, a pawnbroker, claimed
that he was entitled to the rings,
and Tong Yiu disputed the claim,
and it was consequently ordered
that an issue should be tried
between Li Yau-chuen as plain-
tiff, and Tong Yiu as defendant,
for the purpose of deciding which
of them was entitled to the rings.
It was with that point that the
Court was engaged to-day.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed
by Mr. W.E.L. Shenton, of Messrs.
Deacon, Looker, Deacon and
Harrison, appeared for the plaintiff,
and Mr. F.O. Jenkin, instructed
by Mr. G.R. Heywood, of Mr.
Leo D'Almada e Castro's office,
represented the defendant.

Mr. Jenkin very much regretted
that he would have to ask his
Lordship for an adjournment of
the case, but he had to do so for
reasons which neither he nor his
client had in his control. The case
turned upon the possession and the
right of possession of two
diamond rings which were given
to a man by the plaintiff, with
certain powers. The man went
to Macao and, gambling, pledged
the rings in a gambling house at
Macao. He lost the rings, and the
owner of the gambling house
came to Hongkong for the purpose
of realising on the rings and
went to the identical pawnshop,
the owner of which had entrusted
them to the man who gambled. It
was from those circumstances
that the present case arose.

The view of the case which he
took was that the Court should
be informed of Macao law on the
subject and with that end in view,
they had retained the services of
a Portuguese lawyer, Mr. Nolasco.
He had informed them on Sunday
that he had two cases coming on
in Macao on Tuesday and Wed-
nesday; he would do his best to
get them adjourned, but yesterday
he cabled to them and said that
it would be impossible for him to
come to Hongkong. The whole
of the facts of the case had been
admitted, and the only question, in
their view, turned upon the state
of the law, the main part of their
case being founded on Macao
law.

Mr. Potter objected to an ad-
journment, for many reasons. He
was quite ready to go on, and
they were prepared, if necessary,
to call a Portuguese lawyer to-day.
The case had been put off from
time to time and the date was
fixed long enough ago for the
defendant to have got his witness
there. He would also like to see
the cable.

Mr. Jenkin:—Does Mr. Potter
doubt my word? I have the cable
on my table.
Mr. Potter:—I do not doubt
Mr. Jenkin's word. I have a
Portuguese gentleman here who
knows Mr. Nolasco and it is by
reason of what he said to him
that I want to see the cable.
The cable was shown to Mr.
Potter.

Mr. Potter said that if an
adjournment were granted,
he would ask that the costs of the
adjournment be paid forthwith.
He thought that the case could
be proceeded with. The other
people had sufficient time to take
precautions against this thing
happening. The fiasco shop
was no longer in existence.
His Lordship said he was afraid
he would have to have the costs
paid before the next hearing.

Mr. Jenkin reminded his Lord-
ship that there was a sum of

INSURANCE PETITION.

Application by the Hongkong
Fire Insurance Co.

This morning, the Chief
Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz,
had before him an application in
respect of the Hongkong Fire
Insurance Co., Ltd.

The case took the form of a
petition on behalf of the
Company that the alteration of
the Company's objects, proposed
to be effected by a special re-
solution passed and confirmed by
meetings of the shareholders,
should be confirmed by the Court,
pursuant to section 10 of the
Companies Ordinance 1911, or
that such other order might be
made in the premises as to the
Court might seem meet.

Mr. C.G. Alabaster, instructed
by Mr. H.W. Looker, of Messrs.
Deacon, Looker, Deacon and
Harrison, appeared for the
petitioners.

Mr. Alabaster said that this
was a petition by the Hongkong
Fire Insurance Company Limited
under section 10 of the Companies
Ordinance 1911 for the approval
by the Court of an alteration in
the Memorandum of Association.
The petition was filed on August
20. The effect of the resolutions
which had been passed by the
Company was to enable it to
combine, with its fire insurance
business, insurance business of
other kinds which can be
conducted by a fire office.
It was not proposed
to conduct life business, but
it was proposed to carry on most
other kinds of insurance business.
A similar application was before
his Lordship in connection with
the China Fire Insurance Com-
pany, and he did not know of any
material difference between this
one and that.

His Lordship remarked that
there was the investment power.
Mr. Alabaster said that that
point arose in connection with
the China Fire case, and he
believed that there was an under-
taking given that they would
retain the original capital in strict
security. They were prepared to
give a similar undertaking in this
case. He proposed that the terms
of the order should be drawn up
and submitted to his Lordship in
chambers.

This course was agreed to.

RECKLESS CYCLIST.

Upsets Ricksha and Injures Lady
Passenger.

A boy was charged this morn-
ing, at the Police Court, with
riding a bicycle recklessly in
Nathan Road, Kowloon. It ap-
pears that the youth was learning
to ride a bicycle, and although a
passing ricksha gave him more
than half the road, he ran into it,
upset it, and threw a lady pas-
senger into the road. Miss Lopes,
the passenger in question, sus-
tained scratches on the arm.
The lad was fined \$10 by Mr.
J. B. Wood.

\$2,000 paid into court as security
for costs. That security provid-
ed more than a sufficient margin
to pay the costs of the adjourn-
ment, and he suggested that they
be paid out of the amount
provided for security.

Mr. Potter remarked that the
security would not be sufficient.
If his Lordship ordered the costs
to be paid out of the \$2,000, there
would not be sufficient left to
secure the costs of the action. A
bill had been produced to his
Lordship showing costs amount-
ing to \$2,300. If there were an
adjournment, the costs should be
paid forthwith, because if they
were not they would never get
them.

The question of the costs was
left to the Registrar.
Mr. Potter said he was quite
prepared to submit now that
Macao law could not be consid-
ered on the facts of the case, and
secondly, that the law which they
should prove would be in their
favour.

Judgment on this argument
was reserved.

SANITARY BOARD.

THE WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

Dr. Fitzwilliams' Plea for a Comprehensive Inquiry.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, there being present:—Mr. G. N. Orme (President), the Hon. Mr. E. A. Lewett, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Dr. Francis Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Assistant M.O.H.), Col. Irwin, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. Ng Hon-tsz, and Mr. E. W. Hamilton (Secretary).

There was laid on the table the reply of the Government to the proposal to appoint a Select Committee to consider the whole question of the water carriage system. The reply stated that, although it was open to the Sanitary Board to investigate the question of the water carriage system and to make any recommendations they might wish, His Excellency the Governor was unable to see his way to make the proposed committee a mixed one of Government officers and members of the Sanitary Board by appointing an expert adviser to be a member of the committee. The Director of Public Works was, however, prepared, as a member and Vice-President of the Sanitary Board, to give the Board the benefit of such knowledge as he possessed to enable them to arrive at a decision in the matter. The Director of Public Works was not prepared to submit himself for examination by the Committee, but if the Board would state definitely the facts on which they required information, Mr. Churchill would supply it as far as possible.

To this Dr. Fitzwilliams minutely:—How far does the whole question of water carriage system mean? Does it mean submitting reports on the present system only, or does it go further and mean to supply plans and estimates for a properly organized and connected water carriage system suitable for Hongkong? And if so, has the committee applied to Gibraltar and Malta (places which have many things in common with Hongkong in general formation) for plans of their system? There is little doubt that Hongkong can be brought up-to-date and made a sanitary place if money is forthcoming for the purpose.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax minutely: The enquiry can go no further than to make it clear what the granting of such applications involves and (consequently) to what extent the Board is justified in recommending them under present conditions.

The President said that he took it that it was now open for the Board to discuss the question of the water carriage system in any of its bearings, whether as to applicability of the present system or the advisability of revising the system now actually in use. He had come rather late on the field himself and he was not prepared to offer opinions as an expert, and their own expert, he was sorry to say, was not present that day.

Dr. Fitzwilliams said he asked the question because it made a great deal of difference if that Select Committee was only going to point out deficiencies of the present system—that was very small work; we could all pick holes in it. But if they were going really into the question of estimates for bringing Hongkong within a reasonable distance of being an up-to-date sanitary place, it meant the work of probably a year or a year and a half, and meanwhile certain applications had been refused or suspended until that committee should have submitted its report. It meant a great deal to some of these applicants if they were going to be postponed from fortnight to fortnight and they did not know if it was not going to be at least a year, or probably two, before they got any answer. If, on the other hand, it was only perfectly provisional, the question arose whether they could not be given further powers to erect them provisionally. It appeared a pity that Hongkong was not a sanitary city—it had a quite out-of-date system which had many defects.

encies and drawbacks. It was pointed out that it was difficult to drain in Hongkong. It was not; it was an extremely easy place to drain. It was a question of money—a question of big figures, putting it very strongly. In fact, a first place like Cairo had been able to do it, and Cairo had none of the advantages that Hongkong had, while Gibraltar had a magnificent system—perfectly satisfactory. Here in Hongkong, with a sea wall, expert advice said the water was not good for. Hongkong drains, yet it was perfectly satisfactory for other people's drains. He thought therefore that he would like a definite answer as to the powers of the Select Committee, if it could be supplied.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett said they were having applications for fitting up water closets in the higher part of the town in increasing numbers and in buildings largely occupied by Chinese. He did not believe we would gain anything by having fixed water closets in Hongkong, but the point was, in view of those increasing applications and the various opinions held by so-called experts, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs thought it advisable to bring forward a resolution which he held in his hand and which he seconded and which he thought was a perfectly reasonable application. He thought now, with the enormous blocks of buildings springing up all over the island and in Kowloon, that this question should be properly discussed. Therefore they had moved the resolution and he thought that was what the Secretary for Chinese Affairs had in mind when he put it forward. He was very disappointed indeed that the Government had not seen the necessity for it and that the time was now ripe for the question to be thrashed out by a competent committee, the same way as the commission did some years ago, in the time of Sir Matthew Nathan, as to the working of an Ordinance to be then brought in. He thought it was very disappointing to have the reply they had from the Government, couched in such terms, which did not ease matters at all. It gave them advice to make inquiries and have the Vice-President before them, but they wanted more than that. They wanted a properly constituted commission on the lines of that held by Sir Matthew Nathan, with full powers, to put before the Government what they held as regards the matter. It was a very serious mistake on the part of the Government not to have fallen in with their views. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax said he wished to make his position clear. The Government's answer, as far as it went, met all their requirements, entirely. It was no use that Board trying to run before it could walk and they would have to have a preliminary inquiry into the present position of the regulations as against the approval of those applications, and when that was done it would be time to ask the Government, on the facts elicited, to appoint a commission with the powers necessary. They wanted a preliminary inquiry first.

Mr. Goldring said he was only a transitory bird of passage on that Board, but he thought there were many applications put back, some of which even that Board could pass, and some that he thought that Board would pass. It was a great hardship in a case like that of the Kowloon Dock Company's application, to which there could be no possible objection. They were anxious to get some answer, as during the summer the use of the ordinary commodes was extremely inconvenient. They had a perfect system of salt water flushing and an unlimited supply of water. There were some really deserving applications of that kind. It was only the pending applications that he was dealing with, and he thought that they should be considered.

The President said he thought the Board would be in a better position after the sitting of the present committee to deal with the applications, and it would be a pity to go on with those applications before the preliminary inquiry.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax said they hoped the preliminary inquiry would materially assist the Board.

THE YARN MARKET.

Effects of Heavy Decline in Subsidiary Coin.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotal report on the yarn market as follows:—

In the few remarks we made regarding the yarn market on the departure of the last English mail (9th instant) we observed that in view of the complete demoralization which had set in and paralyzed the yarn trade we could not issue our usual fortnightly circular. Since then prices have continued on their downward course, the only business passing being for daily requirements in lots of from two to ten bales, and the basis of values whatever the country buyers choose to offer. We therefore again find it necessary to dispense with the issue of our report. The position has been rendered still worse by the heavy decline of the Chinese subsidiary coin, which now stands at 20 per cent. discount and which in itself makes a difference of about \$4 per bale since we last wrote.

CLUB'S STOLEN CLOCK

The Thief Sent to Gaol.

This morning before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, Mr. J. Champion, steward of the Hongkong Club, prosecuted a Chinese for the theft of a marble clock belonging to the Club and valued at fifty dollars. There was also a further charge against the prisoner of stealing a wooden clock from a Chinese woman on October 17. He was sent to prison for six weeks on each count.

THE KOYLI.

Yorkshires Distinguish Themselves.

Everything points to the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Light Infantry having covered itself with honour in the recent fighting in France and Belgium. The losses of the battalion have been very heavy, no fewer than 10 officers having been killed in action, and several wounded. The fact that the Yorkshires were able to bring off their wounded shows how steady they were in action. The loss of rank and file has not yet been published.

A new Service Battalion, to be called the 'Yorkshire Miners' Battalion, is to be formed and added to the King's Own Light Infantry.

Captain G. C. W. Gordon-Hall, Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been promoted major to fill a vacancy. Major Gordon-Hall got his first commission in October, 1894, and his company in 1900. He served with the 1st Battalion in the Tirah Expedition, 1897-98, when he was severely wounded (medal with two clasps), and with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa, when he was again severely wounded in the fighting for the relief of Kimberley, and for the third time he was wounded at the action of Lindley (Queen's medal with two clasps).

Four new service battalions in all are being added to the Yorkshire Light Infantry, three to the Cornwall Light Infantry, three to the Gloucestershire Regiment, and two to the South Wales Borderers. These are exclusive of other battalions of a special character which are being formed. —London and China Express.

The President said they were waiting for returns as to the amount of water utilised at present in public, military, naval and civil latrines, and until they had that before them they did not wish to go into the question. After that they could give advice to the Board as to how far they could proceed with the granting of those applications. They would then, he hoped, see the question raised as to whether it was possible to extend the system in the future.

Dr. Fitzwilliams:—Not really extend the system, but to make a system—(laughter).

The President:—I think we have the advantage and benefit to some extent of a system.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett:—I call it a system, and a very excellent one, too.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU

WITH THE BEST OBTAINABLE

LOCAL & AUSTRALIAN MEATS,

SMOKED FISH, SAUSAGES, HAMS, BACON, CORNED PORK, CORNED BEEF.

AND

We Import

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

WAR ITEMS.

Prisoners of War in Germany.

An Amsterdam message to London, dated September 12th, stated that the German Government had published the numbers of prisoners of war taken to September 11th, as follows:—

British, 160 officers, 7,350 men.
French, 1,630 officers, 80,700 men.
Russians, 1,830 officers, 91,400 men.
Belgians, 440 officers, 30,200 men.
Total, 219,730.

The prisoners include eighteen Generals, two being French, fifteen Russians and one Belgian. The Leipzig Sinks British Steamer.

San Francisco, Oct. 2. On the 30th, the German cruiser Leipzig appeared off Peru and sank the British steamer Binkfield (3,703 tons), belonging to the Bank Shipping Co. Her crew were removed to a transport accompanying the cruiser and arrived at Callao, Peru, on the 1st instant.

The principal cargo of the sunken steamer was sugar valued at \$40,000. The Leipzig received supplies of coal and provisions from a German steamer.

Britain and Bulgaria. Sofia, Sept. 20.

Mr. Noel Buxton, President of the British Balkan Association, has received a cordial reception here. He has been received by King Ferdinand, and has met various members of the Bulgarian Diet. In an address, Great Britain's favourable attitude towards Bulgaria was referred to and confidence expressed that Great Britain would continue in her policy of supporting the liberty of small independent nations, and that she would bring her influence to bear in establishing in the Balkans an order corresponding with the national aspirations of the Slav people.

[A wire received last week stated that Mr. Noel Buxton and his brother Charles were shot while attending the funeral of the late King of Roumania, but are out of danger.]

The Position of India. London, Oct. 2.

Speaking at a meeting of the committee of the Indian volunteers in London, Aga Khan, the leader of the Indian Mohammedans, stated that he wished to follow the field ambulance corps, which was to be sent to the front by the Indian volunteers, as an interpreter. In the present crisis all Indians, irrespective of religion, creed, and race, were united, for in the event of the British national power waning, it would mean that Indian hopes would be permanently destroyed. This fact was realised by the Indian people early in the struggle.

Naval Guns in the Field.

English and French naval guns have been sent forward to the armies on the Aisne, Oise, and Somme, and some in the direction of Ypres. The German position was beyond the range of the field artillery of the Allies, and their fire was consequently ineffective. The progress made in the fighting this week is due to the longer range of the naval guns which have been brought into action.

Plethora of Machine-guns.

The Times correspondent, who for a time was with the German army in Belgium, says that the

Germans attach much importance to cannon and machine guns, while infantry is placed in a secondary position. Every regiment of infantry is in possession of a dozen machine-guns, which can be carried without the use of waggons. It is these guns to the use of which the Germans pay chief attention. At first they fire, shrapnel to clear the way for the infantry, who advance in close formation. As already stated, the German infantry pay more attention to the firing of machine-guns than to individual rifle fire.

Great Britain and Coal for German Ships.

London, Sept. 20. The British Government has taken measures to prevent the supply of coal to German warships by colliers of neutral countries. Great Britain complained to the United States and other neutral countries that coal was being shipped from these countries and supplied to the Germans.

The neutral Governments have given a pledge to prohibit the transactions complained of. The British Government has prohibited fishing by neutral vessels on the eastern coast of England.

Indian Troops in France. It is officially announced that 70,000 Indian troops had been landed in France up to Friday, September 18th. It is not stated where these troops were landed, but it is presumed they disembarked at Marseilles.

Appalling German Losses.

London, Oct. 3. The Times war correspondent states that the German losses on the western fighting line have already exceeded 400,000. German prisoners taken by the French have reached 63,000 and those captured by the British number several thousand. The Allies are determined not to budge an inch till the enemy is exterminated.

A Japanese Campaign in Europe.

Harbin, Oct. 13. The official organ, the Pravda, in commenting upon the rumours from Petrograd with regard to the possibility of the Japanese taking part in the campaign in Europe and the strained relations between America and Japan, affirms that such action is a not unnatural explanation of the welcome of Japan, as she would help to increase the chances of the conclusion of peace. It affirms that the United States of America are in a geographical position which is not affected, and thus it is unnecessary for her to meddle. —N. C. Daily News.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

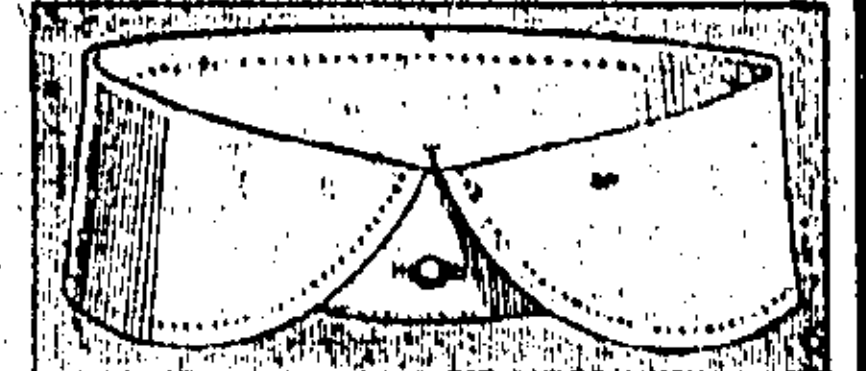
TO LET—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent varying from \$20 to \$40. Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms. Apply H. Ruttenberg, Royal George Hotel.

LOST.

LOST—Long haired black Spaniel answering to the name of "Fanny" and marked on collar Captain Powell H.M.S. "NEWCASTLE". Finder kindly communicate with Police. Finder will be rewarded if necessary.

Summit

SHAPE 60



40 CENTS EACH 6 FOR \$2.25
There is a bold sweep to the front of this collar allowing ample room for a large knot tie. The popularity of the large size tie has emphasized a need for this collar.

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

SMART AND EFFECTIVE
NEW AUTUMN
GOODS.

DRESS MATERIALS.

DIRECT FROM
LONDON AND PARIS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

WATCHMAKERS. FANCY GOODS. OPTICIANS.
WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF BINOCULARS.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.



SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.



"JEWEL"

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG
and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,

LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

6, Des Vœux Rd. Tel. 1322.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE
IMPERIAL JAPANESE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

KIRIN BEER

Light Palatable and Wholesome.

Eminently suited for this Climate.

Won the Highest awards at all
the Exhibitions.

For Sale at all the Hotels and
Restaurants in Hongkong.

Fresh Supplies by every Mail.

PRICE PER CASE 4 DOZEN QUARTS, DUTY PAID \$12.50

PRICE PER CASE 6 DOZEN PINTS, DUTY PAID \$13.00

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are now quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £55.

"MONTAUBAN," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £3 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	27th Oct.	30th Oct.
TAIYUAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....	Suwa Maru Capt. Mura T. 25,000 Atsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000	WEDNES., 21st Oct. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 4th Nov. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	TUES., 3rd Nov. at noon.
--	----------------------------------	--------------------------

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300 Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	FRIDAY, 23rd Oct. at noon. WED., 18th Nov. at noon.
--	---	--

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	SATUR., 24th Oct.
--	-------------------------------------	-------------------

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	THURSDAY, 29th Oct.
--	--------------------------------------	---------------------

NAGASAKI (Kobe) & Yokohama	Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500	SUNDAY, 1st Nov. at 5 p.m.
----------------------------------	--	----------------------------

MOJI and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Noguchi T. 12,000	SATURDAY, 24th Oct.
---------------------	--	---------------------

Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	MON., 26th Oct. at 11 a.m.
-----------------------	---	----------------------------

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.
PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	1st February
Kushima	20,000 "	2nd February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyazaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

P'HOW & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	22nd Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	22nd Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	24th Oct. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	25th Oct. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	27th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing," and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 21st Oct., 1914.

TO SAIL

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILING HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN PEDRO (LOS ANGELES)

S.S. "HAZEL DOLLAR"

Captain M. Ridley, on or about November 10th.

For Freight Rates and space apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

8, Queen's Building.

Y. M. SMITH, Manager.

Tel. 792.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Estimated on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	...	SHAI	2nd half Oct
Tjipanas	...	JAPAN	2nd half Oct
Tjimahi	...	JAPAN	2nd half Oct
Tjiluwang	...	JAPAN	2nd half Oct
Tjibodas	...	JAPAN	1st half Nov
Tjilinanok	...	SHAI	1st half Nov
Tjilalajap	...	JAPAN	1st half Nov
Tjitaroen	...	JAPAN	2nd half Nov

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " " " " " £58.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	27th Oct.	10th Nov., 10 a.m.
St. Albans	21st Nov.	18th Dec.
Eastern	12th Dec.	8th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 23rd Oct. at 1 p.m.
Halching	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 27th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 30th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 21st Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 25th Oct. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laurak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Panama Canal. The first clearance via the Panama Canal was issued at New Orleans on Aug. 13, when Captain H. Jackson, master of the British steamship Eburna, was presented with the necessary document which will permit him to take his vessel to Yokohama via Panama. The vessel is laden with a cargo of 2,300,979 gallons of refined petroleum, consigned to Yokohama for orders. It is stated that it has now been decided that the new subsidised steamship line to New York, which is to be opened jointly by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, shall pass through the Panama Canal every three weeks. Starting from Kobe, the steamers will call at Galveston during the cotton season, and at New Orleans throughout the year. Shipping Exhibition Postponed.

After consultation with the honorary president, Sir Owen Phillips, the chairman, Sir Archibald Denny, the vice-chairman, Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw, and the various exhibitors, it has been decided to postpone the Shipping, Engineering, and Machinery Exhibition to a period between July 13 and Sept. 14 of next year. The exhibition, a most important one, was to have been opened at Olympia on 26th inst.

Progress in Shipbuilding. The following interesting experiment was made with the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland before that vessel made her trial trip. She was taken out to deep water, where one-third of her compartments were flooded, and the vessel was allowed to sink as far as it would. The result was watched with painful apprehension. Many protested against such an unusual and daring trial, but the vessel floated, and all the available power pumps in its vicinity were requisitioned before it could be relieved of the enormous volume of water with which it had been flooded. Steamship builders declare that this was the severest test of the kind to which a modern steamship had ever been submitted. The fact that it was so successful brings an assurance of perfect safety to the traveller on the high seas.

The S.S. China. One hundred and sixteen young Chinese students were passengers on board the Pacific Mail steamer China, on her arrival at San Francisco from Asian ports, via Honolulu. This is the largest number of students that has arrived there at one time since the appropriation of the Boxer indemnity for the purpose of educating the Celestial youth. Most of the contingent, says the San Francisco Chronicle, come under this provision, while some of the others are being sent by their families. They will enter colleges in the Middle West and in the East. In addition to the students the China is bringing over a score of European passengers in the cabin. The vessel is laden with a cargo of 2,500 tons measurement, 1,400 tons of which are for overland. The east-bound freight includes 300 tons of raw and manufactured silk, one of the largest shipments of the rich Oriental product dispatched of some time. Pacific Mail officials are enthusiastic over the boom in passenger travel which has developed with the interference, as a result of the European war, with the movements of the foreign steamship lines. Other routes being closed or giving only indefinite services will turn the tide of travel this way and the American lines to the Far East and to the Antipodes will benefit largely as a consequence. Nearly two hundred cabin passengers will sail by the liner Siberia, which is to steam Saturday for Honolulu and Oriental ports. With the exception of twenty-five, these are booked for through destinations. The list includes fifty missionaries, who are going out to posts in North China. Among those already booked to sail on the Siberia are Paul Reinsch, American Minister to China; George S. Hall, of the American Bank Note Company, of Hongkong; Mrs. J. S. Ford, wife of the president of the Filipino Bank of Manila, and five children, and Captain O. Odlin, a Yangtze river pilot.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Finch Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Fri., 23rd Oct. at noon
SAIDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 24th Oct. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & O'cutta	Kumsang	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Lienshang	Sun., 25th Oct. at d'light
T'SIN via W'wei	Chipshing	Tues., 27th Oct. at d'light
S'HAH, Kobe & Moji	Fooksang	Wed., 28th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 31st Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	4th Nov.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'VER, ST'LE, TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	24th Nov.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Raigoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 38' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

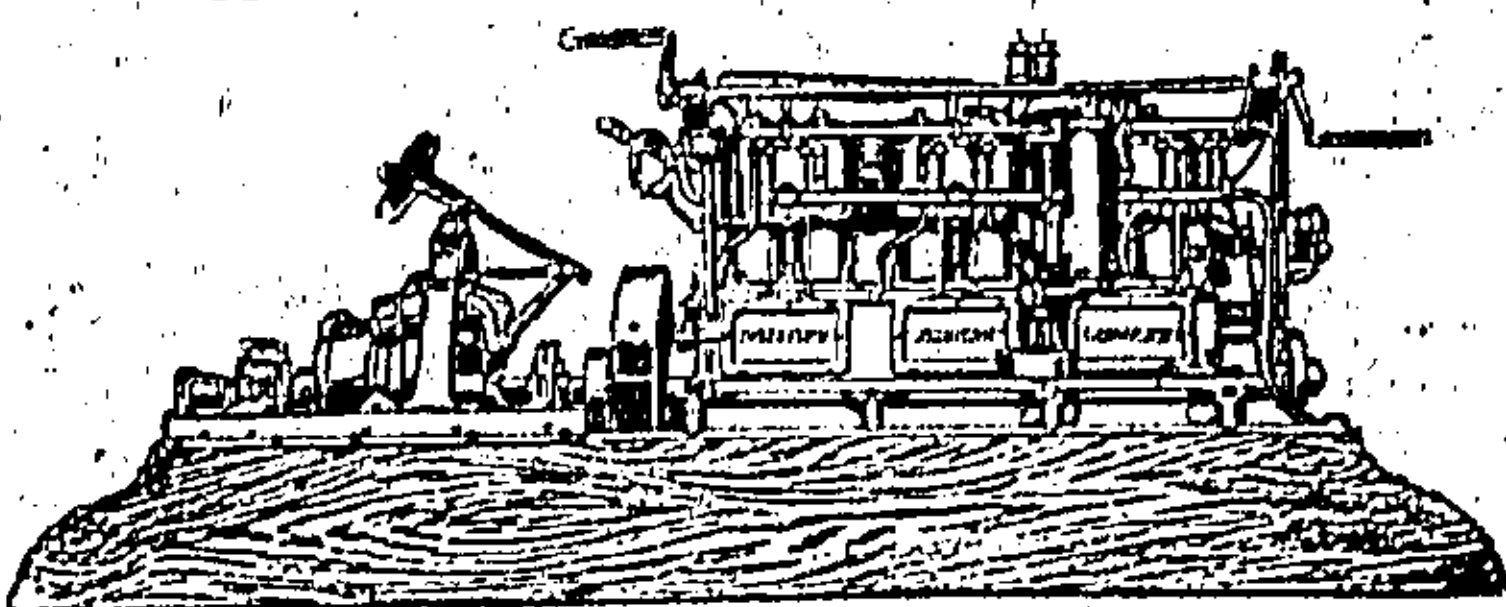
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 771.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles, via Ports	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	31. Oct.
London & Antwerp	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4. Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	27. Oct.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	29. Oct.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Fillans	J. M. Co.	6. Nov.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool	Phenias	B. & S.	7. Nov.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Cyclops	B. & S.	9. Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10. Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14. Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20. Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24. Nov.
South America Line	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	2. Dec.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	31. Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Adenham	G. L. Co.	30. Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	30. Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18. Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21. Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22. Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	23. Oct.
Shanghai and Kobe	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	24. Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25. Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	26. Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	1. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tijmah	J.C.J. L.	2. half O.
Java	Tijtarcom	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Java	Tijliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	O. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tijbodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tijkembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

The s.s. "ATHOLL"

on or about 28th October.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA left Yokohama on the 15th inst. at noon, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO MARU, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 22nd inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin on the 17th inst. for Manila direct and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed from New York via Panama Canal for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd November.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

The P. & C. s.s. NELLORE left Singapore for this Port on the 18th inst. and is due here on the 24th instant at about 8 a.m.

The P. & C. s.s. NILE arrived at London on the 17th instant.

TIDE TABLE.

19th Oct. to 25th Oct., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd
Mon	10 10	5 30	11 10	6 30
Tues	10 10	5 30	11 10	6 30
Wed	10 10	5 30	11 10	6 30
Thurs	10 10	5 30	11 10	6 30
Fri	10 10	5 30	11 10	6 30
Sat	10 10	5 30	11 10	6 30
Sun	10 10	5 30	11 10	6 30

m morning. a afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Nordnaes, Norw. s.s. 1,370, A. Angerven.

14th Oct.—Fremantle, 2,100 tons of sandalwood.—Brudley & Co.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, F. Wheeler, 14th Oct.—Moji 8th Oct. Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,644, R. A. Mathews, 15th Oct.—Saidakan, 9th Oct. General.—J. M. & Co.

City of Bristol, Br. s.s. 4,345, Henderson, 15th Oct.—New York and S'pore, 8th Oct. Oil.—S. T. & Co.

Chibua, Br. s.s. 1,357, Finlayson, 16th Oct.—Manila, 13th October, Gen.—B. & S.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 16th Oct.—Hongkong, 12th October, Salt.—J. M. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 19th inst.—Haiphong, 19th inst. Gen.—Marty.

Tjilwong, Dut. s.s. 3,061, A. Oldenburg, 19th inst.—Milke, 15th inst. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Hariba Maru, Jap. s.s. Marykomi, 18th inst.—Moji, 12th inst. Coal.—H. & Co.

Fujisan Maru, Jap. s.s. R. Watanabe, 17th inst.—Hongkong, 14th inst. Coal.—M. B. K.

Kaifuku Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,903, S. Kuwabara, 17th inst.—Nagasaki, 12th inst. Coal.—M. B. K.

Annan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,870, U. Nagano, 18th inst.—Moji, 11th inst. Coal.—O. S. K.

Suwa Maru, Jap. s.s. 10,927, T. Marai, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tijpanas, Dut. s.s. 3,815, A. de Lange, 19th inst.—Mahassar, 10th inst. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Benavon, Br. s.s. 2,509, Addison, 19th inst.—Singapore, 13th inst. General.—G. L. & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 20th inst.—Hoilow, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, W. G. G. Loask, 20th inst.—Manila, 17th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Salamis, Br. s.s. 1,409, P. A. Gardiner, 20th inst.—Singapore, 13th inst. Gen.—B. L.

Halmun, Br. s.s. 611, Stewart, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hue, Fr. s.s. 710, A. Cornu, 20th inst.—K. C. Wan, 19th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"SAINT FILLANS"

will be despatched as above on 6th November.

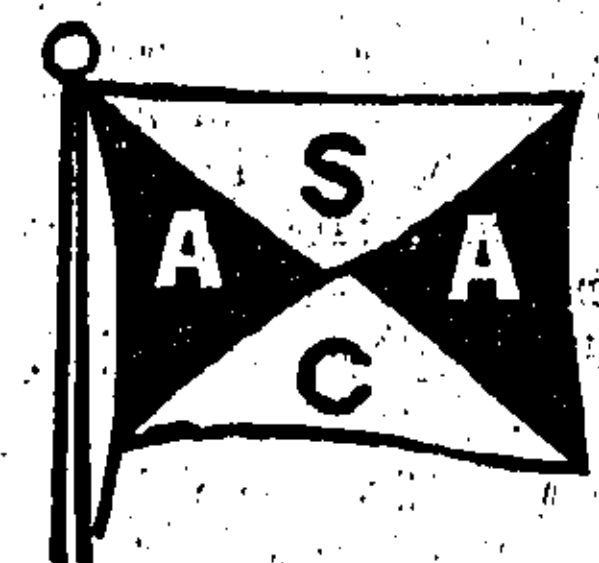
For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OR KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	HEADS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	85' top bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	18' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	45' 3"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	50'	16'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	290'	50'	16'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	450'	85'	30'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hong Kong Dock	430'	85'	30'	7' 6"	
Whampoa Dock	515'	85'	30'	7' 6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER & Co., M.N. Kowloon, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS ENGAGE IN HEAVY FIGHTING.

WHOLE AUSTRIAN BATTALION SURRENDERS.

Allies Repulse Violent German Attacks.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

Entire Austrian Battalion Surrenders.

Oct. 20, 7 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a communique states that no essential change has taken place in the situation; we are partly in close contact with the enemy and partly fighting him from the river Zouza to Stryi. We are also engaged in East Prussia, where we continue to capture masses of Austrians. South of Przemyśl, an entire battalion surrendered with all officers and mitrailleurs.

Opening of Parliament.

Oct. 20, 6.00 p.m.

The King will open Parliament on November 11 with state ceremonial.

A Costly Decision.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the Czar's temperance decree means a Government sacrifice of £93,030,000 per annum.

Further Progress.

Oct. 20, 4.50 p.m.

A Paris communique states that, despite violent attacks, the Belgian army is maintaining its positions along the Yser. Other actions are taking place in the region of Ypres. The enemy continues to hold in force the approaches to Lille in the direction of Armentières, Fourmes and La Bassée.

The enemy on the Meuse vainly attempted to repulse our troops, who debouched on the right bank in the peninsula of the Roman camp.

To sum up, we have made some detailed progress at various points along the front.

Attacks Repulsed.

Oct. 21, 1.40 a.m.

A Paris communique issued at 11 p.m. officially reports that German attacks on all parts of the front have been repulsed.

Japanese Activity in the Pacific.

Mr. S. Imai, Consul-General for Japan, forwards us the following official news received this morning:—

The naval staff office, Tokyo, published the following news at 5.30 p.m. on the 20th October:—

A division of our squadron which was in action previously on Jaluit Island and its vicinity, completed on the 14th October the occupation of islands forming bases for military operations in the Marianne, Marshall and East and West Caroline groups. During this operation two German surveying vessels were found hiding, one of which sank herself and the other was captured with her crew on board. There was no damage to us.

German Destroyer Accounted for.

A German destroyer which escaped from Tsingtau was found stranded at a point sixty miles distant therefrom, and was disposed of by our Navy.

Violent Fighting.

(Havas Telegram.)

Oct. 19, 4.20 a.m.

An official communique states that very violent fighting is going on on the front La Bassée-Ablain-St. Nazaire and the advance in this district will have to be made "house by house."

Our troops have been fighting without rest north of Arras and south of the same for more than ten days, with ceaseless good spirit and steadiness.

NEW JAPANESE STEAMER.

The Suwa Maru Inspected by Hongkong Residents.

A good number of Hongkong residents took advantage of the kind invitation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to inspect the new mail packet the s.s. Suwa Maru, yesterday. Refreshments were served and a pleasant and instructive time was spent by those who examined all the wonderful improvements for the comfort of passengers, which have been effected in the new steamers of this popular and enterprising line.

The Suwa Maru was launched on March 29, this year, at the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding and Engine Works, Nagasaki, and her dimensions are:—Length 525 feet; breadth 63½ feet; depth 37½ feet; gross tonnage 12,000 tons; displacement 21,000 tons; cargo capacity 14,000 tons; speed 17 knots; classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's; First Class accommodation 122; Second Class accommodation 60; Intermediate Class accommodation 12; Steerage Class accommodation 178. The steamer is one of the three latest additions to the N.Y.K. fleet, having been specially designed for the regular mail and passenger services on the European line.

Particular attention has been given to ensure the safety and general comfort of passengers. All the three steamers have complete cellular double bottoms, and are divided into numerous watertight compartments, so that they are practically unsinkable. There are a large number of life boats and other modern life saving appliances, far in excess of requirements of the latest Board of Trade rules. The Clayton fire extinguishing apparatus is also installed. There is an office of the Imperial Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph Service, with the Government operator always in attendance, for communications with all the wireless stations recognized by the International Convention. The ship is thoroughly well ventilated. There are fitted numerous electric fans in the first and second class dining saloons and all other public rooms as well as all cabins—1st and 2nd. Electric lights are in abundance in all public rooms and cabins. Disinfection is efficiently carried out by means of Clayton's apparatus. Special attention is given to the drainage of lavatories. All the first class cabins are beautifully carpeted, and furnished with every requisite to each berth, chests of drawers, wardrobes with long mirror fronts, etc. Every cabin is equipped with electric fans, and is unusually roomy. A large number of the cabins are equipped with two berths, placed on a level at both ends of the room, instead of one over the other as customary, thus removing the usual inconvenience of selecting "upper or lower berth."

A luxurious suite of rooms is on the promenade deck, consisting of a sitting room, a bed room (to be booked together or separately as the case may be), a bath room with lavatory, the bed room being provided with Neptune's broad silver cot berth. The sitting room is beautifully decorated with sculpture in wood, and is also furnished with sleeping berths which are, however, so designed that all evidence of their being such is concealed when not in use.

The most attractive feature of accommodation, perhaps, is the extensive social hall which is situated on the promenade deck. The spacious smoking room is also situated on the promenade deck and is most tastefully finished. Its decoration is apparently simple but a close examination will reveal much

artistic ingenuity. The bar in the smoking room possesses all necessary requirements. The promenade deck is 180 feet long on each side, and is so spacious that almost any open air game can be played thereon. Cricket nets and materials for other sports are provided. A large swimming bath is fitted on the upper deck. Special care has been taken for the safety and comfort of children. The nursery which is situated on the upper deck is most appropriately fitted. Second class passengers are quite as comfortably accommodated as first class. Cabins are well lit and ventilated, most of them being two berthed. There is a comfortable smoking room neatly panelled inside in polished hard wood, as well as a large dining saloon which is provided with a piano. The poop deck affords a plentiful promenade space.

WAR POINTERS.

The D.C.L.I.'s.

The 1st Battalion, Cornwall Light Infantry is gathering glory on the Continent. From accounts to hand the old 32nd made some brilliant bayonet charges in harrying back the German attacks in the British retreat—a movement which requires all that is best in any troops.

German's dislike of our Cavalry.

Scores of wounded soldiers home from the front are unanimous in declaring that the German infantry inexpressibly dread the British cavalry, and that the depth of the huge columns in which they attack causes dreadful losses amongst them. In some cases as many as ten solid lines of men were opposed to the two traditional lines of the British Army.

Japanese and Russians. A Japanese General is going shortly to join the Russian headquarters staff, and several Japanese officers on language leave will be attached to Russian regiments.

Commodore Keyes. Amongst the officers who took part in the naval engagement in the North Sea, off Heligoland, was Captain Roger J. B. Keyes, C.B., M.V.O., who holds the rank of a commodore 2nd class in charge of the submarine service. He has seen active service in East Africa, China, and South Africa. When in command of the destroyer Fame during the Boxer outbreak of 1900, he played a leading part in the capture of four Chinese destroyers, which were taken on the occasion. He is one of the Navy's principal experts on submarine work.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Officer Commanding the Volunteer Reserves, state:—

All ranks, with the exception of recruits with no previous training, and men who were "efficient" last training season, will carry out musketry practice on Saturday the 24th or Sunday the 25th instant. Any of last year's "Efficients" who wish to do so, may also attend. Range and time of parades will be notified later.

Parade for Thursday the 22nd instant as ordered.

VITRIOL-THROWING.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with throwing a corrosive fluid over a Chinese girl at Yaumati. Inspector Gerrard prosecuted.

Mr. F. B. Bowne, Government Analyst, said that the liquid was vitriol. It had eaten right through the prosecutrix's garments, and unless attended to would have burned the skin.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

WAR ITEMS.

Miseries of War.

A letter written by a German soldier who took part in the battle at St. Die described the hard lot of the German soldiers. For five days from August 16th to 20th the soldiers were not given a piece of meat or bread, and had to stay their hunger by some canned vegetables. To make matters worse, they suffered from a scarcity of water, as the French cut off the water-supply at its source.

Dutch Trade in Foodstuffs. New York, Oct. 2. On Thursday (last instant) the American and Netherlands Ambassadors in London met Sir Edward Grey to discuss the question of supplying foodstuffs to the Netherlands from America.

At this meeting the Netherlands Ambassador gave an assurance that foodstuffs would not be sent into Germany from the Netherlands, whereupon Sir Edward Grey said the British Government would inform the U.S. Government that the British authorities would not only not interfere with food being supplied to the Netherlands by America on neutral steamers, but would immediately release cargo for the Netherlands which had been detained.

The British Government will now amend its declaration in regard to contraband of war.

The Retreat of the German Army.

Peking, Oct. 10. The Russian Legation informs Reuter's Agency that a bulletin has been issued in Petrograd which states:—

"On the East Prussian front on Thursday we continued to press hard the enemy who formed into two groups. The first occupied the region of Vladislavov and Wirballen. Our troops dislodged the German troops from Vladislavov and got round them from the north. They still held the positions to the east and south of Wirballen. Counterattacks were repulsed with great loss."

"The second group, apparently, were in great strength and fought energetically in the region of Lake Chernogaja and Bakarsjevo. We surrounded both wings and resolutely attacked the troops on our front. The Germans, who were covered by strong rearguards, endeavoured to avoid a battle, but our troops were successful in storming the positions one by one, that the enemy were occupying in their retreat. We captured Lyck and advanced along our whole front."

Famous Picture Destroyed.

In a despatch from Amsterdam a correspondent of the Central News says that, in the German bombardment of Malines the painting by Rubens representing "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes" was destroyed.

No War News in Berlin.

War news is absolutely unobtainable in Berlin, where the import of foreign newspapers has been prohibited and the publication of the Socialist organ, the *Vorwaerts*, has been suppressed.

German General Removed.

Harbin, Oct. 10.

The St. Petersburg Agency states that the commandant of the 8th German Army, General de Wittz von Gaffron, after the defeat at Gumbinnen, was replaced by General Hindenburg, who is now commanding the Austrian and German troops on the eastern front.

Mayor of Brussels Arrested. The Mayor of Brussels has been arrested and detained by the Germans owing to his refusal to pay the war impost ordered by them.

Commanders of Artillery at Tsingtau.

It is officially announced that the Commander of the siege artillery sent to attack Tsingtau is Major-General Watanabe Iwagouke, and that Lieutenant Colonel Doi Genichi is commander of the Third Regiment of the heavy artillery.

TSINGTAU NEWS.

Encomiums of a British Officer.

A British officer who has arrived in Peking from the Shantung fighting zone, testifies, according to an *Asahi* despatch, that the Japanese troops, ever since they landed at Lung-kou, have been under the most perfect discipline, carrying out all operations in a peaceful and orderly manner. They live in tents and draw all supplies from headquarters. In case of any immediate requirements being bought from the Chinese, they pay the full price at once, and are scrupulous to avoid any overbearing treatment. The reports published in Chinese papers of the improper behaviour of the Japanese are absolutely untrue.

The Mine Disaster.

A Sasebo despatch to the *Asahi* gives further particulars of the disaster to the Wakamiya-maru and Nagato-maru, which were damaged or blown up by mines off Lao-shun, Shantung. It appears that the Wakamiya-maru, with the naval aviators and a flying machine on board, left the base of the Second Squadron at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning and proceeded to sea off Lao-shan.

While the steamer was launching the flying machine there, a fearful explosion was heard astern, and the next moment a huge column of water was seen rising thirty or forty feet in the air. It was then known that the steamer had struck a mine. The officers and men calmly proceeded to take steps to save the steamer. A mine-sweeper, the Nagato-maru, which was at work not far off, seeing the accident to the Wakamiya-maru, at once came to her assistance, but in doing so also struck a mine, and was blown up and sunk. There was a hole in the Wakamiya-maru about three feet across on her port side near the stern, but the crew managed to prevent her from sinking, and she was brought in tow by another vessel to the base. The flying machine was undamaged. The Nagato lost three men killed and three men injured, and the Wakamiya lost a man killed and another injured.

The Disposal of German Prisoners.

The War Office has decided to establish a prisoners' depot at Kurume, Fukuoka prefecture, the seat of the 18th Army Division, and bring there the prisoners taken at Tsingtau. The prisoners will be landed at Moji and sent on by rail thence.

Posthumous Honours.

Captain Kato, who was killed in the fighting at Fou-shan on the 23rd ultimo has been promoted posthumously to the rank of Major and granted the Fourth Order of Merit and the Fourth Class of the "Golden Kite." Lieutenant Oka, who was also killed in the same fighting, was similarly promoted to the rank of Captain, and granted the Fifth Order of Merit and the Fifth Class of the "Golden Kite."

THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN.

A telegram from Mr. Yatabe, Japanese Consul at Bombay, states that nothing has been heard of the subsequent movements of the German cruiser Emden, which sank four British steamers off the Laccadive Islands on the 20th ultimo. It is reported that the cruiser has arrived at Mangalore, in Portuguese territory, but this remains to be confirmed. (Mangalore, on the Malabar Coast, by the way, is 150 miles from Portuguese territory.) The routes from there in all directions have been closed.—*Japan Chronicle*.

TO EMBROIL AMERICA AND JAPAN.

German Campaign in Japanese Press.

Tokyo, Oct. 9.

The past fortnight has developed a startling and well distributed effort to arouse intense feeling against America in Japan by means of publications in the Japanese Press, which at first appeared only in minor provincial papers and which were based upon alleged inspired statements concerning feeling in America against Japan, and upon interviews with alleged prominent American citizens indicating that America was imminently preparing for active intervention in China.

Very dangerous publications are now appearing in the Tokyo newspapers which have been victimized by persons representing themselves to be Americans, who declared that America is strengthening her garrisons in the Pacific and is sending out her fleet, boldly asserting that war is now inevitable. The latest of these publications quoted a Paymaster and an Admiral in the United States Navy, who gave false names which cannot be traced in the American Navy List.

When this fact was exposed the newspapers at fault explained that the interview and the photographs had been handed in by an American and therefore responsibility rests with America. The police are investigating the clues available, which distinctly show that the fraud was due to German instigation.

The authorities and American officials belittle the situation and pronounce the publication too ridiculous for consideration or denial. The leading newspapers, both Japanese and foreign, consider that it requires very serious treatment. The instigators of these false reports, knowing the present local and political situations in Japan, are seeking to stir the populace to mob demonstrations against the Government on the ground of being over-friendly to a nation which is preparing to destroy their country. Every comment printed in American newspapers concerning the actions of Japan and the course of the present Far Eastern situation is eagerly cabled by inspired correspondents or circulated in an exaggerated form by the agents of the instigators of the present campaign of desperation.

JAPANESE AT TSINANFU

Quiet Entry and the City Calm.

From the N. C. Daily News correspondent:—

Tsinanfu, Oct. 8.

The Japanese have at last arrived in this city to the number of a few dozens of soldiers and have taken possession of the railway terminus of the Tsingtau line in the settlement here. They came unexpectedly on the evening of the 6th instant and occupied the station, and the premises of the British-American Tobacco Co., which are connected with the railway line. This incident is now in course of adjustment. The Chinese authorities seem to have made up their minds not to interfere in this action of the Japanese and to acquiesce in it, so no disturbances have occurred and everything goes on as usual. The engines on the line were found to be useless as important parts had been removed, so that it will take some time for the railway to open for traffic, but the Japanese appear to have made some previous preparation, as tickets for the various stations are said to be ready for issue to passengers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY
the 23rd October, 1914 commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 3 Carnarvon Road, Kowloon.
A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Thursday the 22nd October.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Tai Kik Tsui (Kowloon) in the Colony of Hongkong, to be sold on

THURSDAY
the 29th day of October, 1914 at 3 o'clock p.m.

by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer

at his Sales Room Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—

All that portion of the piece or parcel of ground situate at Tai Kik Tsui in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong, abutting on the North Side thereof on a public street and measuring thereon 135 feet or thereabouts on the South side thereof on Hongkong Harbour and measuring thereon 137 feet 3 inches or thereabouts on the East Side thereof on a public street and measuring thereon 395 feet or thereabouts and on the West Side thereof on another portion of Marine Lot No. 46 and contains approximately 55,012 square feet or thereabouts and is registered at the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 46. Crown Re t \$444.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to:—

LEO D'ALMADA E CASTRO,

34 Queen's Road Central,
Solicitor for the Vendor

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAILING

YACHT "CWIN"—(Hay-

ward-Hayes Design) with or

without motor. Can be inspected

at any time at Ah King's

Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAM-

MERT.

CONSIGNEES

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF BRISTOL"

Captain A. Henderson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Options' Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 p.m. to-morrow.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th October, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show

Supper, and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Opposite T'ien Midway.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

1st Performance Nov. 7th 2nd Performance Nov. 10th

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.

General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore

R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N.,

in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN.

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

Gala Night Saturday, November 7th.

PRICES:—DRESS CIRCLE \$5.00, STALLS \$4.00.

PIT SEATS CAN NOW BE BOOKED AT \$3.00.

Second Night Tuesday, November 10th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS \$3.00

PIT \$2.00 (these seats can now be reserved).

Commencing each evening at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking opens at Moutrie's to holders of Advance Tickets

on October 27th at 9 a.m.

General Booking from October 29th.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 20th

and for 4 nights only:

THE STORY OF FATHER WILLIAM—in 2 parts,

A VERY POWERFUL DRAMA.

DOUGLAS & BARRY

The Famous English Patriotic Artists,

Who have made a great Hit.

The Season's Event on or about Oct. 25th.

Look out for November 6th, Prince of Wales' Fund.

British War Picture—2,000 feet long—has been secured and will be exhibited at an early date (Exclusive Rights.)

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Exceedingly comic & interesting pictures.

"THE WHITE ROSE"

"MARY JANE DOES THE GRAND"

"THE PROVING OF UNCLE JOSIAH"

"YOUNG BIRD LIFE"

"Pathe's International Gazette."

Showing the world's latest news

etc., etc.

Saturday, 24th Oct.

The Great Drama

"THE MID-NIGHT SUN"—in 5 parts—Length 8,000 feet.

NOTICES.

"AIDE-DE-CAMP" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



They are made of bright Virginia tobacco & possess the rare & delicate flavour that appeals to the Connoisseur.

70 cents a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Ots.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast,—Shiu	" 19
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	" 22
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 33
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set 50
" Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	each 60
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	lb. 14
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	" 22
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	" 12
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	" 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	lb. 13
" Liver,—Ngau Kón	" 6
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	set \$1.20
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set 26
Mutton Chop,—Young Pai Kwat	" 26
" Leg,—Young Pei	" 24
" Shoulder,—Young Shau	" 27
" Saddle	" 27
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	per set 24
" Brains,—Chu No	lb. 14
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	" 16
" Fry,—Chu Chap	" 16
" Head,—Chu Tau	each 12
" Heart,—Chu Sam	" 18
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	lb. 30
" Liver,—Chu Kon	" 26
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	" 30
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	" 20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	set 60
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Chu Tau Keuk	each 8
" Heart,—Yung Sam	" 12
" Kidneys,—Yung Yiu	lb. 27
" Liver,—Yung Kon	" 22
Sucking Pigs, To Order,—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	" 27
" Mutton,—Shang Yung Yau	" 19
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 20
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 22
" Lard,—Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

	Ots.
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	" 32
" Ducks,—Ap	" 24
" Doves,—Pan Kau	" 18
" Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
" Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 30
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	" 25
" Geese,—Ngo	" 33
" Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 27
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 24
" Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen, " " Na	" 45

FISH.

	Ots.
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
" Carp,—Li Yu	" 22
" Catfish,—Chik Yu	" 15
" Codfish,—Man Yu	" 16
" Crabs,—Hoi	" 24
" Outile Fish,—Mak Yu	" 18
" Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	" 14
" Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	" 15
" Dog Fish,—Tat To Sha	" 12
" Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sai Yu	" 20
" Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	" 32
" Frogs,—Tin Kai	" 33
" Garoupa,—Shak Pan	" 45
" Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
" Herrings,—Tao Pak	" 23
" Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
" Labrus,—Wong Ka Yu	" 20
" Loach,—Wu Yu	" 26
" Lobsters,—Lung Ha	" 30
" Mackerel,—Chi Yu	" 20
" Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	" 32
" Mullet,—Chai Yu	" 20
" Oysters,—Shang Ho	" 24
" Parrotfish,—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
" Perch,—Tau Lo	" 18
" Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	" 14
" Plaice,—Pan Yu	" 14
" Pomfret, Black,—Hak Ohong	" 28
" Pomfret, White,—Pak Ohong	" 30
" Prawns,—Ming Ha	" 42
" Ray,—Pai Fa Sha	" 12
" Roach,—Shak Kiu Kung	" 18
" Roach Chun Yu	" 12
" Shark,—Sha Yu	lb. 8
" Salmon,—Ma Yau	" 35
" Skate,—Po Yu	" 10
" Shrimps,—Ha	" 22
" Snapper,—Lap Yu	" 34
" Sole,—Tat Sha Yu	" 32
" Tench,—Wan Yu	" 20
" Turbot,—Cho How Yu	" 20
" Turtle, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

	Ots.
Almonds,—Bang Yau	lb. 80
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 20
" (Chifoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	" 20
" Small,—Hoi Tong	" 20

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heng Chiu lb.—	3
" (brides), Macao,—San Heng Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lut	" 12
Carambola,—Yung To	" 12
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each 12
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	" 8
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 30
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	" 1
" Fresh	" 1
Oranges (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Oling	lb. 6
" Sweet	" 1
Pears (American)—San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cookin.—Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	" 12
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each 14
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb. 3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 3
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	" 12
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb. 12
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	" 1
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1
" Cheuk	" 1
Beans (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tan	" 8
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	" 8
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	" 10
" Long,—Tau Kok	" 8
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red,—Hung Ke	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese (common)—Kai Tsoi	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb. 8
Carrots,—Kam Shan	lb. 12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	" 12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	" 8
" old,—Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 6
Lettuce,—Yung Shang Tsoi	" 1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okroes	lb. 12
Onions Bombay,—Yung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green,—Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Parley,—Kun Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet,—Pan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	" 3
" Japan,—Yat Pun Shu Tse	" 8
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tse	" 8
" Foochow,—Fook-chow Shu Tse	" 3
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 12
Sage,—Tse So	" 1
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes,—Fen Ke	" 8
Taro,—Wu Tau	" 5
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 5
" English,—Yung Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit wa	" 1
" (American)—Kai-san Chit wa	" 15
Water Cress,—Sai Yung Tsoi	" 6
" Lily root,—Lin Ngu	" 6
Yams,—Ta Shu	" 6
" English,—Yung Kan Choi	" 1
" Tau	" 1

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

生口

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.	Russia.
" " " "	France.
" " " "	Belgium.
Austria against Serbia.	Russia.
" " " "	Britain.
" " " "	France.

Events that Brought It About.

- 1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
- 1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
- 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
- 1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
- 1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

- July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
- July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
- July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
- July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France, and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liège. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin.

Liege and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Badua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerzhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guéville, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Malhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges \$10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively, on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East-Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Metz.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haulitz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 230,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. 'Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have

been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,031; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in aid of the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe, German New

Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaraska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans

fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochoo Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris. Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontopores (Emden's supply ships) off Samarra.

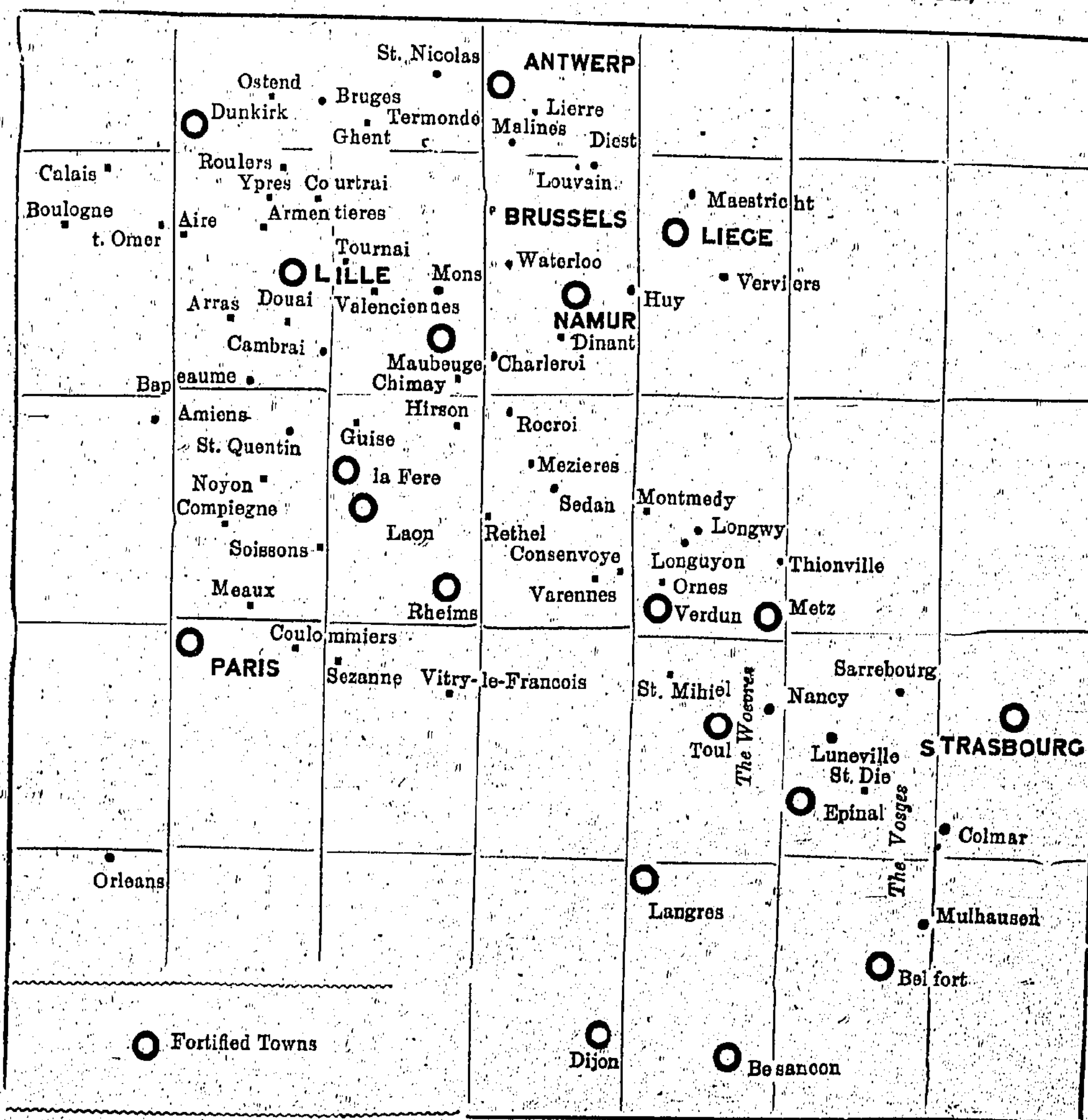
Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawk sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies have made good progress at many points. The Germans have been expelled from their positions around Lille and thrown back across the Belgian frontier, while the Allies occupy a line from Ypres to the sea and have advanced as far as Roulers. The Germans have abandoned Courtrai and are retreating sullenly on the road from Tournai to Valenciennes, Cambrai and St. Quentin. It is suspected in Paris that the German railway communications between Mauberge and Mezieres have broken down and that only the Mons line is working. The Allies are reported to have re-taken Ostend.

